

Princeton University Library



32101 061696603

24 Hours



ANNUAL REPORT
ON
REFORMS AND PROGRESS
IN CHOSEN (KOREA)

(1913-14)

UNIVERSITY
LIBRARY
PRINCETON N.J.

COMPILED
BY
GOVERNMENT-GENERAL OF CHOSEN

KEIJO (SEOUL), JULY, 1915.

With the Compliments of
Government-General of Chosen.

(RECAP)

~~(G-3)~~

U 5901

1-4

1913/4

YF2XIVINU
YBATELI
L.M. MOTCHONIN



CONTENTS.

MAP OF CHOSEN (KOREA).

DIAGRAMS OF REVENUE, EXPENDITURE & TRADE.

	PAGE
INTRODUCTION.	1
I. CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION.	
1. Results of Administrative Readjustment	3
2. The Government-General of Chosen and its Affiliated Offices	4
3. Official Discipline	6
4. Investigation of Old Usages	7
5. Investigation of Historic Remains	8
6. Land Survey	9
II. LOCAL ADMINISTRATION.	
7. Uniformity of Local Administration	11
8. Readjustment of Administrative Divisions	11
9. Administration of Urban Prefectures	12
10. Local Governments	13
11. Local Government Expenses	14
12. Special Expenses for Local Needs... ..	15
13. Village Office Accounts	17
14. Undertakings with Imperial Donation Funds	18
A. Undertakings affording Means of Livelihood	18
B. Educational Work... ..	18
C. Relief Work	19
15. Abolition of Japanese Municipalities and Foreign Settlements	20
16. Japanese School Associations	22
17. Government Charity Asylum... ..	24
18. Restoration of Status of Buddhist Temples... ..	25

II

III. JUSTICE.

	PAGE
19. Courts of Justice	27
20. Effect of Regulations concerning Civil and Criminal Cases... ..	28
21. Regulations for Public Notaries	28
22. Police Summary Judgment	29
23. Good Offices in Civil Disputes	29
24. Bailiffs	30
25. Prisons	30
26. Result of Pardons... ..	31
27. Temporary Leave, etc.	31
28. Finger-Prints of Convicts	32
29. Protection of Released Prisoners	32

IV. PEACE AND ORDER.

30. Defence	33
31. Police System	33
32. Special Police... ..	34
33. Control of Highways	35
34. Control of Building	35
35. Control of Printed Matter	35
36. Control of Gambling, etc.	37
37. Control of Indiscriminate Trades	37
38. Control of Graves	37

V. FINANCE.

39. Plan of Fiscal Independence	39
40. Accounts of the Fiscal Year 1912... ..	40
41. Effect of revised Budget for the Fiscal Year 1913	41
42. The Budget for the Fiscal Year 1914	43
43. Readjustment of System of Taxation	46
A. Land Tax Regulations	47
B. Regulations for the Urban Land Tax	47
C. The Regulations for Tobacco Tax... ..	48
44. Collection of Inland Taxes	48

III

	PAGE
45. Land Tax	49
46. House Tax and other Inland Taxes	50
47. Customs Tariff	52
48. Yoktun Lands	52
49. Stamp Receipts	54
50. Receipts from Public Undertakings and State Properties	55
51. Public Loans... ..	55
52. Investigation for Increasing Revenue Sources	56

VI. CURRENCY, BANKING etc.

53. Economic Condition	58
54. Money Market for 1913	58
55. Money in Circulation	60
56. Bank of Chosen	60
57. Clearing House	62
58. Agricultural and Industrial Banks	62
59. "Chiho Kinyu Kumiai" (People's Bank Associations).	64
60. Ordinary Banks	66

VII. GOVERNMENT UNDERTAKINGS.

61. Ginseng Monopoly	68
62. Salt Manufacture... ..	69
63. Heijō (Pyōng-yang) Coal Mines	70
64. Lumber Undertaking Station	71

VIII. CIVIL ENGINEERING WORKS.

65. Road Construction	73
A. By the State	73
B. By the Local Government	73
66. Network of Roads in the Peninsula	74
67. Harbour Improvement	75
68. River Improvements	76
69. Investigation referring to Civil Engineering Works	77
70. New Building for Government-General	77

IV

IX. COMMUNICATIONS.

		PAGE
71.	Railway Traffic	78
72.	Railway Construction	79
73.	Plan for Railway in Kankyō Provinces	80
74.	Tramways and Light Railways	80
75.	Coastwise Transportation	81
76.	Communication Facilities	82
	A. Postal Services	83
	B. Telegraphic and Telephonic Services	84
	C. Supervision of Electric Undertakings	85
77.	The Observatory	85
78.	Light-Houses, etc.	86

X. COMMERCE.

79.	Foreign Trade for 1914	87
80.	Trade according to Countries	89
81.	Trade according to Ports	91
82.	Specie and Bullion... ..	92
83.	Shipping	92
84.	Customs Administration	93

XI. AGRICULTURE.

85.	Agricultural Encouragement and Improvement	94
86.	Increase in Agricultural Products	94
87.	Water Utilization Measures	95
88.	Rice Cultivation, etc.	97
89.	Sericulture	98
90.	Silkworm Egg Culture Station	98
91.	Cotton Plantation	99
92.	Fruit Trees	99
93.	Live-stock	100
94.	Prevention of Injurious Insects	101
95.	Model Experimental Stations	101
	A. Model Farm	101
	B. Branch Farms	102

	PAGE
96. Provincial Seedling Stations... ..	103
97. Oriental Development Company	103

XII. TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

98. Business Corporations	106
99. Markets... ..	108
100. Trade Associations	109
101. Exhibitions	109
102. Industrial Encouragement	110
103. Industrial Experimental Laboratory	110
104. Inspection of Rice Products	111

XIII. MINING, FORESTRY, & FISHERY.

105. Mining Products	112
106. Mineral Deposit Survey	113
107. Mining Permits	113
108. State Forests and Products	114
109. Investigations relating to Forests	115
110. Subsidy for Afforestation	116
111. Seedling Stations... ..	116
112. Afforestation	117
A. By Central Government... ..	117
B. By Local Governments	118
C. Arbor-Day	118
D. Non-Government Plantations	118
113. Fishery Permits	119
114. Inspection of Marine Products	119
115. Investigation of Marine Products, etc.	120
A. Investigation of Marine Products... ..	120
B. Experimental Work upon Marine Products	120
116. Encouragement of Fishery Undertakings	121
117. Marine Products and Fishery Associations	122

XIV. SANITATION

118. Hygienic Administration	124
119. Hygienic Laboratory	124

VI

	PAGE
120. Epidemic Diseases	125
121. Appointed Physicians	126
122. Regulations for Medical Practice	127
123. Government-General Hospital	128
124. Provincial Charity Hospitals	129
125. Water-Works... ..	130

XV. EDUCATION.

126. Educational System	132
127. Public Common Schools	133
128. Public Schools of Higher Grade	134
129. Provincial Industrial Schools. (<i>Jitsugyō Gakkō</i>)	136
130. Government Agricultural and Dendrological School	138
131. Government Industrial, Training School	138
132. Government Medical Training School	139
133. Private Schools	140
134. Schools for Japanese	141
A. Public Elementary Schools	141
B. Higher Grade Schools for Japanese	141
C. Private Schools	142
135. Training of Teachers	143
136. Educational Expenditure	144
137. Text-Books	145

APPENDIX.

A. Protocol relating Abolition of Foreign Settlements... ..	147
B. Regulations for Land Tax	150
C. Regulations for Urban Land Tax	152
D. Regulations of Tobacco Tax	153

STATISTICAL TABLES.

No. 1. Geographical Situation of Chosen Peninsula	158
No. 2. Area and Administrative Divisions	158
No. 3. Dwelling Houses and Population	159
No. 4. Estimate of Revenue of the Government-General for the Fiscal Year 1913 and 1914	160

VII

	PAGE
No. 5. Estimate of Expenditure for Fiscal Year 1913 and 1914	161
No. 6. Trade for Ten Years... ..	162
No. 7. Trade according to Countries... ..	163
No. 8. Number and Tonnage of Vessels Entered	164
No. 9. Number of Patients received by Provincial Charity Hospitals	165
No. 10. General Statistics of Schools for Koreans maintained by Governments	166
No. 11. Schools maintained for Japanese	167

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

	FACING PAGE
1. Buddhist Temple at Diamond Mountain	8
2. Indoor and Outdoor Works of Land Survey... ..	10
3. Training in Sericulture and Weaving with Imperial Donation Funds	18
4. Kai-in-ji, Buddhist Temple	26
5. Training Dogs to capture Criminal Offenders... ..	34
6. Readjustment of Grave-yards... ..	38
7. Undertakings conducted by People's Bank Associations... ..	64
8. Road and Street Improvements	74
9. Fusan Harbour	76
10. Chinnampo Harbour	76
11. Fruit Trees at Horticulture Station	102
12. Afforestation on Arbor-day, graced with Personal Attendance of Governor-General... ..	118
13. Manufacturing Vaccine	126
14. Open-air Training of School Children	134
15. Agricultural Training for Instructors of Agricultural Schools... ..	136

ILLUSTRATIVE MAP.

MAP OF KOREA SHOWING NETWORK OF ROADS AND OTHER
PUBLIC WORKS.

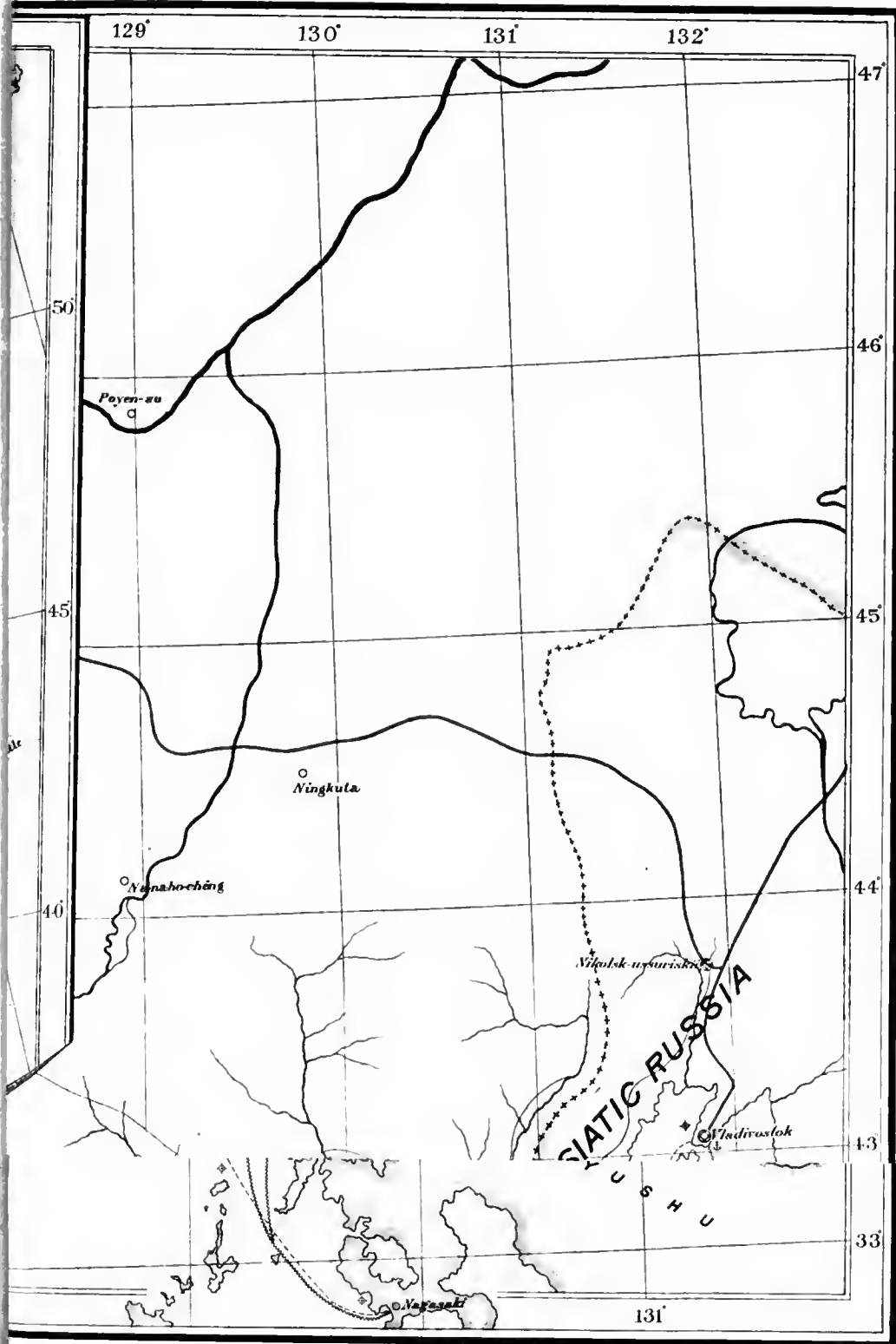
VIII

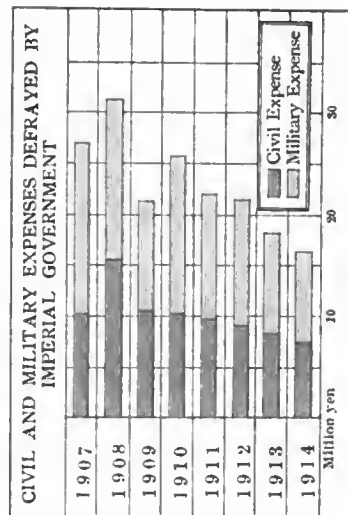
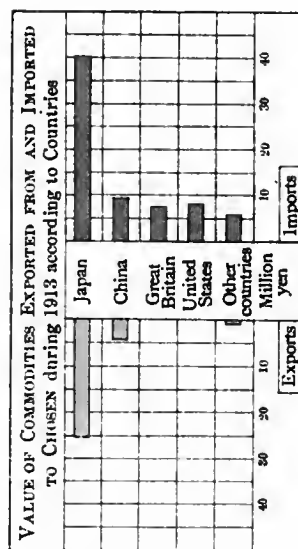
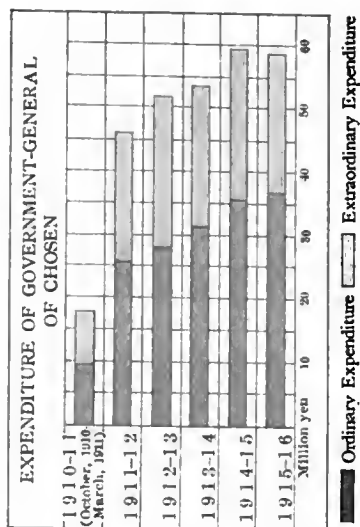
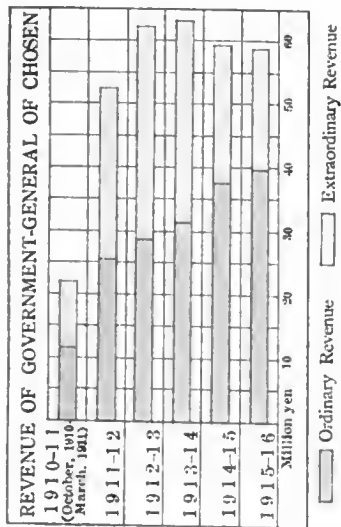
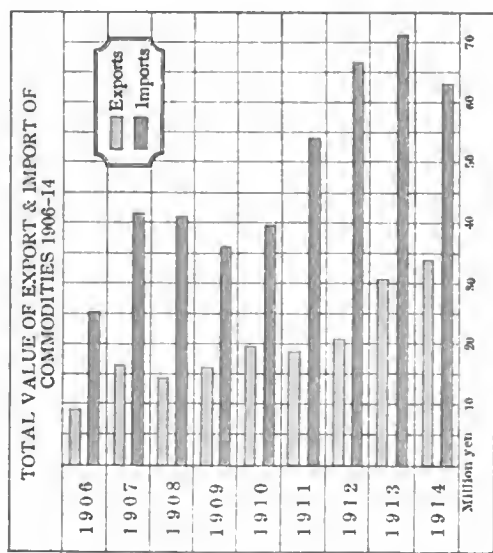
Weights, Measures and Moneys, with English
and French Equivalents.

JAPAN.	GREAT BRITAIN.	FRANCE.
<i>Ri</i>	2.4403382 Miles	3.9272727 Kilomètres.
<i>Ri</i> , (Marine)	1.1506873 Miles	1.8518182 Kilomètres.
Square <i>Ri</i>	5.9552506 Square Miles. . .	15.4234711 Kilomètres. Carrés.
<i>Chō</i> =10 <i>Tan</i>	2.4507204 Acres	99.1735537 Ares.
<i>Tsubo</i>	3.9538290 Square Yards . .	3.3057851 Mètres Carrés.
<i>Koku</i> =10 <i>To</i> =100 <i>Shō</i> (Liquid)	39.7033130 Gallons.	1.8039068 Hectolitres.
" " (Dry)	4.9629141 Bushels.	$\frac{1}{10}$ de Tonne.
" (Capacity of vessel)	$\frac{1}{10}$ of one Ton	
<i>Kwan</i> =1,000 <i>Momme</i>	8.2673297 lbs. (Avoir) . . .	3.7500000 Kilogrammes.
	10.0471021 " (Troy.) . . .	
<i>Kin</i>	1.3227727 lbs. (Avoir.) . . .	6.0000000 Hectogrammes.
	1.6075363 " (Troy.) . . .	
<i>Momme</i>	2.1164364 Drams, (Avoir.) . .	3.7500000 Grammes.
	2.4113045 Dwts. (Troy.) . .	
<i>Yen</i> =100 <i>Sen</i>	2s. 0d. 5s2.	2.583 Francs.

**Name of Provinces and Principal Cities, Towns, Districts,
Mountains, Rivers, Islands and Bays in Japanese
and Korean Pronunciations.**

Japanese	Koreans	Japanese	Koreans
Name of Provinces.			
<i>Chūsei-do</i>	<i>Chyung-chyong-To</i>	<i>Kijō</i>	<i>Kin-syong</i>
<i>Heian-do</i>	<i>Pyōng-an</i> „	<i>Kisen</i>	<i>Heui-chyon</i>
<i>Keiki-do</i>	<i>Kyong-geui</i> „	<i>Kōsan</i>	<i>Cap-san</i>
<i>Keishō-do</i>	<i>Kyong-sang</i> „	<i>Kōshō</i>	<i>Hu-chyang</i>
<i>Kōgen-do</i>	<i>Kang-uon</i> „	<i>Maho</i>	<i>Ma-po</i>
<i>Kwokai-do</i>	<i>Hoan-hai</i> „	<i>Ranan</i>	<i>Na-nam</i>
<i>Kankyō-do</i>	<i>Ham-gyong</i> „	<i>Roryoshin</i>	<i>No-ryang-jin</i>
<i>Zenla-do</i>	<i>Chyol-la</i> „	<i>Ryūgampo</i>	<i>Yong-gam-po</i>
		<i>Ryūsen</i>	<i>Yong-chyon</i>
		<i>Ryūzan</i>	<i>Yong-san</i>
		<i>Sakushū</i>	<i>Sak-jyu</i>
		<i>Seikoshin</i>	<i>Syo-ho-jin</i>
		<i>Sensen</i>	<i>Syon-chyon</i>
		<i>Shōjō</i>	<i>Chyang-syong</i>
		<i>Sosan</i>	<i>Cho-san</i>
		<i>Suian</i>	<i>Syu-an</i>
		<i>Taiden</i>	<i>Tai-tyon</i>
		<i>Torai</i>	<i>Tong-nai</i>
		<i>Ulsan</i>	<i>Ulsan</i>
		<i>Unsan</i>	<i>Unsan</i>
		<i>Yeitoho</i>	<i>Yong-dok-po</i>
Places where Provincial Government Located.		Principal Mountains.	
<i>Gishū</i>	<i>Wi-ju</i>	<i>Chōhaku-san</i>	<i>Chyang-paik-san</i>
<i>Heijō</i>	<i>Pyōng-yang</i>	<i>Shōhaku-san</i>	<i>Syo-paik-san</i>
<i>Kaishū</i>	<i>Hai-ju</i>	<i>Taihaku-san</i>	<i>Thai-paik-san</i>
<i>Kankō</i>	<i>Ham-heung</i>		
<i>Keijō</i>	<i>Seoul</i>		
<i>Koshū</i>	<i>Koang-jyu</i>		
<i>Koshū</i>	<i>Kong-jyu</i>		
<i>Kyōjō</i>	<i>Kyong-syong</i>		
<i>Seishū</i>	<i>Chyong-jyu</i>		
<i>Shinshū</i>	<i>Chin-jyu</i>		
<i>Shunsen</i>	<i>Chyung-chyon</i>		
<i>Taikyū</i>	<i>Tai-ku</i>		
<i>Zenshū</i>	<i>Chyong-jyu</i>		
Principal Seaports.		Principal Rivers.	
<i>Chinnampo</i>	<i>Chinnampo</i>	<i>Daido</i>	<i>Tai-dong</i>
<i>Fusan</i>	<i>Pusan</i>	<i>Kan</i>	<i>Han-gang</i>
<i>Gensan</i>	<i>Won-san</i>	<i>Kinko</i>	<i>Keun-gang</i>
<i>Jinsen</i>	<i>Chemulpo</i>	<i>Oryoku</i>	<i>Yalu-gang</i>
<i>Jōshin</i>	<i>Syong-jin</i>	<i>Rakuto</i>	<i>Nak-tong-gang</i>
<i>Kunsan</i>	<i>Kunsan</i>	<i>Toman</i>	<i>Tumen-gang</i>
<i>Masan(Masampo)</i>	<i>Masampo</i>		
<i>Mokpo</i>	<i>Mokpo</i>		
<i>Seishin</i>	<i>Khyong-jin</i>		
<i>Shin-gishū</i>	<i>Shin-wiju</i>		
Principal Districts.		Principal Islands.	
<i>Hekido</i>	<i>Pyok-dong</i>	<i>Kyosai</i>	<i>Ko-jyoi</i>
<i>Junsen</i>	<i>Syun-chyon</i>	<i>Suishū</i>	<i>Chyoi-ju</i>
<i>Kaijō</i>	<i>Kai-syong</i>	<i>Utsuryo</i>	<i>Ul-laung</i>
<i>Kainci</i>	<i>Hoi-ryong</i>		
<i>Keikō</i>	<i>Kyong-heung</i>		
		Principal Bays.	
		<i>Chinkai</i>	<i>Chin-hai</i>
		<i>Kōryō</i>	<i>Koang-nyang</i>
		<i>Yeiko</i>	<i>Yong-heung</i>





INTRODUCTION.

The year under review, 1913, is the fourth year since Korea was annexed to Japan. Eight years, however, have elapsed since the Imperial Government established a protectorate régime in this Peninsula. Administrative and financial readjustments in the Government system, central and local, having been carried out several times since the annexation, the organizations of central offices and law courts have been respectively reduced to more uniform order, while the local Governments, though still following the old imperfect system, have been gradually readjusted and brought into better working order. Communications, industrial encouragement, education, sanitation, and other measures have been continually improved so as to meet the actual needs of the Peninsula. The new régime of Japanese rule in the Peninsula thus being well founded, peace and order are now firmly established, and all classes of people in the annexed territory are not only enjoying the benefit of modern civilization, but are also contentedly pursuing their peaceful avocations, fostered by the industrial encouragement of the Government ; furthermore, Japanese and Koreans, putting trust in each other, are now engaging harmoniously in productive industries which are of vital importance in the exploitation of the Peninsula.

The material and moral progress made in the Peninsula has been more significantly exhibited in recent years. With economic and financial growth, accompanied by financial readjustment, the State revenues are yearly on the increase, and the annual grant from the Home Government being gradually decreased thereby, the Peninsula will be able to establish fiscal independence within a few years to come. The total amount of foreign trade, which was 39,207,031 *yen* in the first year of the protectorate (1906), increased in 1913 to 102,459,191 *yen*. The production of rice, the chief agricultural staple of the Peninsula, which stood at 8,142,852 *koku* in the year of annexation (1910), increased in the year under review to 10,083,284 *koku*, mineral products increased from 6,067,952 *yen* to 8,110,412 *yen* in value, and fishery products from 7,871,910 *yen* to 11,056,283 *yen*. Public common schools for the natives, numbering 50 in 1907, increased to 368 in the year under review, and the students on roll from 4,615 to 47,066, or more than ten-fold. The number of students in various industrial schools established to meet local conditions also steadily increased. With regard to the public health, the

epidemic diseases—cholera, dysentery, small-pox, etc. that formerly broke out almost every year as endemic diseases—were practically wiped out from the Peninsula. Other kindred diseases, such as cholera or pest, that broke out or were introduced from neighbouring countries, were promptly combated.

The work done in administrative measures and other undertakings during the year 1913 is dealt with in the following pages. The present Report, however, touches also on the trade returns for the year 1914, and on the budget account for the same fiscal year (April 1914–March 1915), statistical accounts of which are obtainable much earlier than those relating to other matters, in order to bring the Report as far as possible up to date.



I. CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION.

1. Results of Administrative Readjustment.

With regard to the administrative and financial readjustments carried out in 1912, the last Annual Report stated that, "the central offices of the Government-General and its law courts were respectively unified or amalgamated as far as practicable by simplifying the administrative process in order to curtail expenditure", and that, "with the money saved by such administrative readjustment, the local administration was expanded by appointing more officials, especially technical experts and assistant experts, to Provincial Governments in order to encourage agricultural and industrial development in the various localities". The amalgamation of the central offices and the reduction in officials and employees thereby effected at first entailed certain inconveniences. However, the Official Documents Regulations, the Official Routine Regulations, and the Regulations concerning Matters entrusted to Affiliated Offices being amended, more uniformity in dealing with official documents was secured, and a more speedy and simplified execution of official business was obtained by avoiding red-tapism. Especially was it so with matters relating to official permits or grants of lighter nature, as, being entrusted to local governments or other affiliated offices by the central offices, they were more promptly and quickly executed, in spite of the fact that the number of applications submitted for such permits was increasing year by year. The official documents despatched or received in 1911 by different Departments of the Government-General aggregated 377,910; in 1912 they decreased by 135,052 or more than one-third, and there was a further decrease of 38,782 during the year under review. The judicial organ formerly comprised four classes of law courts, viz. District Courts, Local Courts, Appeal Courts, and a Supreme Court, but being reduced to three classes, Law Courts were thereby abolished in 20 places. Despite the annual increase in the number of law cases, the administration of justice in the Peninsula was conducted without any marked inconvenience, even after the judicial readjustment. The results of readjustments in the judicial and financial administrations exhibited in recent years, especially in the year under review, will be treated later on in their respective sections.

2. The Government-General of Chosen and its Affiliated Offices.

In the organic regulations for the Government-General and its affiliated offices no important change took place during the year under review, except in colonial administration as conducted by the Home Government. The Colonial Bureau hitherto attached to the Cabinet Office of the Imperial Government being abolished on June 13, 1913, its function and business were wholly transferred to the Department of Home Affairs, and the Minister of the Department was also charged with affairs relating to the administration of Chosen (Korea). Simultaneously the organic regulations of the Government-General were so modified that the Governor-General, who had hitherto addressed the Throne and obtained the Imperial Sanction through the Minister President of State with regard to the control of general political affairs in Chosen, the appointment or removal of high officials under him, or the conferment of court rank or decorations on civil officials under him, was required to do so also through the Minister of the Department of Home Affairs.

As to the change in personnel in the Government-General and its affiliated offices occasioned in the fiscal year under review, the Civil Governor, Mr. Isaburō Yamagata, who also discharged the duties of Director of the Land Survey Bureau, was relieved in June of that additional post simultaneously with the appointment of Mr. Yasozō Yoshimura (councillor in the Army Department in Japan) to the Directorship of that Bureau. But the newly appointed Director dying in November after a brief period of faithful service, Mr. Shizuka Suzuki, Director of the Revenue Bureau, was ordered to discharge the duty of Director of the Land Survey Bureau temporarily, and was later appointed to that office as an additional post. Dr. Yūsaburō Kuratomi, Director of the Judicial Department of the Government-General, who was also Vice-Minister of Justice for the Korean Government during the protectorate régime, was, after his valuable service in the reforming of the administration of justice in the Peninsula, transferred in October to the Directorship of the Legislation Bureau of the Cabinet Office in Japan, and Mr. Sangai Kokubu, Chief Procurator of the Supreme Court, was appointed Director of the Department as an additional post. Mr. Junzo Iioashi, Governor of North Kankyō Province, dying in November, Mr. Yatsuka Kuwabara, Private Secretary to the Governor-General, was promoted Provincial Governor. When the judicial

Affiliated Offices of Government-General

Railway Bureau—

Communications Bureau—

Land Survey
Temporary Bureau

Custom Houses—

Lumber Undertaking
Station

Government Hospital

Government Charity

Heijō Coal Mine—
Station

Model Farm—

Central Laboratory

Customs Tariff Appeal

Civil Engineering Co

Higher Land Investigation

Local Land Investigation

Government Schools

Public Korean Schools

Synopsis of Government-General
March 31, 1914.

force was readjusted in the latter part of the fiscal year 1913 (March 1914), more than ten Justices and Public Procurators of law courts were relieved of their office, while the services of one hundred District Magistrates were dispensed with on February 28, 1914, when certain Rural Districts and Urban Prefectures were readjusted.

The number of officials and employees in the Government-General and its affiliated offices at the end of the fiscal year 1913 is shown in the following table :—

Offices		High Officials of <i>Chokumin</i> Rank	High Officials of <i>Sōnin</i> Rank	Subordinate Officials of <i>Hanmin</i> Rank	Employees	Total
Staff of Government-General	Secretariat	8	39	281	377	708
	Home Affairs Department.	3	10	58	51	122
	Finance Department. . .	2	17	92	78	189
	Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry.	2	21	82	118	223
	Judicial Department. . .	—	3	15	8	26
	Total	15	90	531	632	1,268
Affiliated Offices of Government-General	<i>Chūsu-in</i> (Central Council).	1	—	3	67	71
	Local Governments . . .	13	337	2,383	1,668	4,401
	Law Courts	11	235	381	110	737
	Police Offices	1	60	345	2,430	2,834
	Prisons	—	9	88	1,163	1,260
	Railway Bureau	3	62	449	1,641	2,195
	Communications Bureau .	2	47	794	2,260	3,103
	Land Investigation Bureau.	—	38	2,334	757	3,129
	Custom Houses	—	11	258	112	381
	Lumber Undertaking Sta- tion	1	5	26	78	110
	Government Hospital in Keijō (Seoul)	2	19	28	22	71
	Heijō (Pyōng-yang) Coal Mine	—	2	9	36	47
	Model Farm	1	10	24	15	50
	Agricultural and Dendro- logical School	—	4	4	2	10
	Central Experimental La- boratory	—	6	11	9	26
	Industrial Training School.	—	2	20	6	28
	Government Charity Asy- lum	—	—	10	8	18
	Other Government Schools.	—	28	91	27	146
	Total	35	875	7,253	10,451	18,617
Grand Total		50	965	7,787	11,083	19,885
Fiscal Year 1912		51	1,037	7,130	11,143	19,361

3. Official Discipline.

Official discipline is a very important factor in the public service, especially in a new territory where moral standards are lower and social restraints weaker than in the home country. This is particularly the case with Japanese officials in the Peninsula where it is necessary for them to set a good example for native officials to follow. The Governor-General specially paid attention to the enforcement of Disciplinary Regulations by issuing instructions or giving advice to officials under him. Not only were the Disciplinary Regulations (服務規律), promulgated in July, 1887, by Imperial Ordinance No. 39, and the Disciplinary Punishment Regulations (文官懲戒令), promulgated in March, 1899, enforced upon all officials, Japanese or Koreans, in the Peninsula, but many other regulations of similar nature for particular officials—local officials, police, revenue officials, etc.—were issued by the Governor-General. When administrative readjustment, central or local, was enforced on April 1, 1912, the Governor-General issued on that very day a special instruction relating to official discipline to which high and subordinate officials of the Government-General and its affiliated offices were required to set their signatures and take oath faithfully to observe the instruction as well as the Disciplinary Regulations. The instruction sets forth that all Government offices, whether great or small, are an integral part of the supreme power of the Sovereign, serving as organs of the State administration, and consequently those serving in Government offices should not only strictly observe the Disciplinary Regulations, but faithfully and diligently fulfil their respective duties in a spirit of loyalty to the Sovereign and of patriotism to the State, absolutely devoid of self-seeking or negligence, should bear themselves with simplicity and modesty, unswayed by frivolous or luxurious habits so often resulting in life-long misfortune and disgrace, and should uphold their character and dignity by avoiding careless speech and behaviour. In June, the Regulations of References for Promotion or Dismissal of Officials were promulgated, by which the Director of each Department or Bureau and the Chief of each Section are required on the first day of each fiscal year to make a report on the behaviour, health, attendance, merits, etc. of officials in their respective offices so as to furnish the necessary data for the promotion of officials.

In addition, whenever a conference of Provincial Governors or a conference of other officials was summoned during the fiscal year under review, the Governor-General did not fail to call the attention

of officials to the necessity for the effective enforcement of the Disciplinary Regulations and Instruction, and pointed out that official discipline is not only an important factor in obtaining better results in administration, but that it was needful that they themselves should submit to it in order to become models for their fellow-officials.

The following table shows the number of officials, high or subordinate, disciplined in accordance with the Regulations of Disciplinary Punishment during the last three years :—

Year	High Officials				Subordinate Officials				Total		
	Dismissal	Reduction of Salary	Reprimand	Total	Dismissal	Reduction of Salary	Reprimand	Total	Dismissal	Reduction of Salary	Reprimand
1912-Apr. } Dec. }	—	—	7	7	2	15	27	44	2	15	34
1913-Jan. } Dec. }	—	1	8	9	3	43	88	134	3	44	96
1914-Jan. } Dec. }	—	2	15	17	—	33	69	102	—	35	84

4. Investigation of Old Usages.

With regard to investigation of old usages and institutions, instituted to obtain material of great import in effecting improvement in administrative measures in general, and to afford many useful examples of the application of old usages in administering justice to Koreans, this work was carried out not only by referring to old books or official documents, but by despatching officials to local districts for personal inspection of actual conditions existing in those localities. The investigation of the civil usages of Koreans having special reference to their legal capacity, family relation, succession, wills, etc., still incomplete at the end of the previous year, was entirely finished during the year under review. Investigation concerning rights *in rem* and rights concerning claim was begun in the same year, and personal inspection in half the designated localities completed. In addition, investigation of certain particular usages, i. e. tenant system, responsibility of sureties, properties belonging to the *Hyang-gyō*, (old-fashioned schools maintained by each District Magistracy), etc., was continually being pursued. Occasional investigation of special usages was also made in accordance with requests

of law courts, and investigations so made during the year were nearly forty in number.

The investigation of historical records of the Li (Yi) Dynasty (1393-1910) (李朝歷代實錄), contained in 1,187 volumes, by classifying them under 30 indexes, was commenced in 1911 and completed in the year under review. As referred to in the last Annual Report, investigation was begun in 1912 of the diary kept in the office of the Keeper of the Privy Seal during the reign of Prince Li, Senior, who was Emperor of Korea from 1875 to 1907, and completed in the year 1913. The translation of an old Korean law encyclopedia, called the *Tai-jun-hoi-tong* (大典會通), into Japanese was completed in 1911, but revision and modification of it was commenced in 1912 and completed in the year under review.

5. Investigation of Historic Remains.

Korea is said to have a history of nearly three thousand years, beginning when *Tan-kun* (檀君), son of "Divine Creator", founded a mundane kingdom. During this long period the civilization of the Orient not only continually poured into it from other Asiatic countries, but developed along particular lines in the Peninsula itself. In consequence there should undoubtedly be many historic remains representative of the arts of different periods. When the Construction Office attached to the Finance Department of the ex-Korean Government began to adapt existing public buildings for use as Government offices in the time of the protectorate régime, it felt the importance of preserving certain buildings of historic interest and other historical relics, lest objects of historic interest might be destroyed. Consequently the Finance Department, obtaining approval of the then Resident-General, entrusted in August, 1909, the duty of investigation of historic remains to Dr. Tsumaki and Dr. Sekino of the Imperial University of Tokyo, and three other gentlemen conversant with old literature and architecture. This investigation was continued after the annexation under the control of the Government-General. The function of this investigation, though chiefly limited to old buildings, is extended to the fine arts, statues, tablets, pagodas, and other historic remains connected with old buildings.

The buildings thus investigated were classified under four heads, those placed in A and B classes were to be specially preserved, while those in C and D classes were, though not necessary for special preservation, to be temporarily preserved to serve as



Buddhist Temple at Kongō (Diamond) Mountain.



Main Hall of the Above.

references in comparative study. For Buddhist temples requiring repairs, a sum of 15,000 *yen* was apportioned, of which 10,000 *yen* was disbursed in subsidies for the repairing of certain temples, and practical work on which was commenced in 1913. Other historic remains, whether fixed or not, were, if their dispersion or destruction were deemed probable, to be collected and preserved in certain specified places. This investigation had to be carried out by personal inspection, entailing travelling in the provinces for 90 or 100 days on an average every year since 1909; and up to the end of the year 1913, such inspection was completed in all provinces except North Kankyō and six districts in South Kankyō, and the places thus visited numbered 1,990.

The works thus subjected to investigation comprised palaces, castles, temples, libraries, royal tombs, pagodas, tablets, statues of Buddha, temple bells, stone lanterns, censers, pictures, etc. These were arranged according to localities, period, and valuation. Those worthy of preservation were to be stored in a Treasury godown until a museum or suitable building was provided for their safe-keeping.

6. Land Survey.

The land survey undertaken as a seven years' consecutive work from 1910 is being steadily carried out as arranged. But, deeming it of immediate necessity to officially prove ownership of lands in urban districts where the sale or transfer of lands was so frequently taking place in consequence of the growth of towns, it was decided in November, 1911, that the survey should first be carried out in urban districts by selecting 29 places, such as Keijō (Seoul), Taikyū, Jinsen (Chemulpo), etc., these being the capital, the seats of Provincial Governments, or open ports. The land survey of these urban districts being completed by the end of the fiscal year under review, the final approval of the land-ownership was made public. Several regulations concerning registration of ownership, registration books, land maps, etc., were promulgated. Thus land-owners have begun to appreciate the results of the survey and the general sentiment toward it has greatly changed, and the work is now more smoothly carried out than at first.

The last Annual Report set forth the function and power of the Higher Land Investigation Committee, which was to deal with complaints relating to land survey, and stated that should land-owners fail to recognize a decision given by the Director of the Bureau

as to the status of their land, they might appeal to the Higher Land Investigation Committee within sixty days. On September 4, 1913, Directors of the Departments of Agriculture and Commerce, Finance, and Home Affairs, Chief Justices of the Supreme Court, the Keijō Appeal Court, and the Keijō Local Court, a Councillor, the Director of the General Affairs Bureau, and the Director of the Land Survey Bureau were appointed on the committee. The first meeting was held on October 23 and the by-laws regulating the proceedings of the committee were decided upon.

Triangulation surveys, especially primary triangulation, were being carried on in almost every province by the end of the year under review, except certain parts of North and South Kankyō Provinces, and are expected to be completed by October, 1914.



Detailed Survey of Each Land Lot.



Measurement of Superficial Contents by
Trained Native Young Men.



Measurement of Superficial Contents by
Trained Native Girls.



Compiling Cadastre.



Drafting Plans.

II. LOCAL ADMINISTRATION.

7. Uniformity of Local Administration.

Local administration has been improved during the past year and has been attended with no less effective results than before. Yet the confused system pursued in the local administrative divisions, viz. Provinces, Urban Prefectures, Local Districts, and Villages, together with Japanese Municipalities, Japanese School Associations, and Foreign Settlements, readjustment of which required careful study and investigation, still remained awaiting further readjustment. The Foreign Settlements being abolished after an agreement had been concluded with the Treaty Powers concerned, and Japanese Municipalities also being abolished, these special corporations were completely done away with by the end of the fiscal year under review (March 31, 1914). In October, 1913, the organic regulations for Prefectures and Japanese School Associations respectively were promulgated, by which districts hitherto coming under Japanese Municipalities and Foreign Settlements in treaty ports and other towns were amalgamated with the administrative division of their respective Prefectures, so that Koreans, Japanese, and foreigners alike were brought under the same system of local administration. Simultaneously the Regulations for School Associations for Japanese being promulgated, the functions relating to education for Japanese children, hitherto conducted by Japanese Municipalities, were transferred to the charge of the Japanese School Associations. The question of unification of local administrative divisions pending after the annexation was thus smoothly solved.

8. Readjustment of Administrative Divisions.

The administrative divisions of the Peninsula being those previously maintained by the former Korean Government, with the exception of a few subsequently adjusted, there existed wide discrepancies in the extent of jurisdictional districts, the population therein, and their property *per capita*. Especially was this marked in village divisions, so that not only was it frequently impossible to secure a fair distribution of the burden on villagers, but many obstacles were

encountered in conducting local administration. Although the necessity of amalgamating administrative divisions had been felt long before, its enforcement, which was likely to irritate local people accustomed to the old system, was postponed until local administration had been readjusted. Based upon careful investigations carried out for several years past, the standard of adjustment of administrative divisions was set forth, and the jurisdictional district of Urban Prefectures was extended so as to take in the districts covered by the former Japanese Municipalities and Foreign Settlements, and the area thus rearranged was made subject to the urban land tax. Those parts of a prefecture not subjected to the urban building tax were amalgamated with adjoining rural districts; and thus there was no change made in the number of urban prefectures. As to the rural districts, a district covering 40 square *ri* and containing 10,000 inhabitants being made the unit, 317 districts were reduced by amalgamation to 220. The new standard of a village being determined as one covering an area of 4 square *ri* with 800 dwelling houses upon it, the number of villages was reduced from 4,322 to 2,522. In this readjustment of administrative divisions, that of urban prefectures and rural districts was enforced on March 1, 1914, and that of villages on April 1. Every possible precaution being observed, and thorough preparation made for the enforcement of the readjustment of administrative divisions, no serious irritation or dissatisfaction of local people was aroused. This readjustment of administrative divisions did not extend to provincial divisions.

9. Administration of Urban Prefectures.

Simultaneously with the abolition of Japanese Municipalities and Foreign Settlements, the rights and duties appertaining to these bodies were all transferred to the Prefectural Offices, under the administration of which Koreans, Japanese, and foreigners alike were henceforth to be included. The Organic Regulations of Prefectural Offices were promulgated by *Seirei* No. 7 (Governor-General's decree corresponding to a law) issued on the 30th of October, 1913. The Urban Prefecture is not only placed in the second class of administrative divisions as before, but also in the third or last class, along with villages, so far as the collecting of taxes and supervising of graves, etc. are concerned. The legal being of the Prefecture also being recognized, it can, under the control of the Provincial Governor and Governor-General, manage

public institutions and works, except the education of Japanese, levy taxes or raise loans, or issue ordinances concerning the rights and duties of inhabitants as Prefectural residents and of other business to be conducted by the Prefectural Offices. Although local autonomy of the prefecture is thus recognized to a limited extent, the prefecture in general administration should be controlled and directed by the Provincial Governor and the central authorities. The Prefect partly represents the inhabitants of a prefecture and partly the State authority in State administration. With regard to important matters affecting a prefectural community, a meeting of councillors should be convened. These councillors are not elected by popular vote of the inhabitants, but are appointed by the Provincial Governor, subject to approval of the Governor-General, from among Korean and Japanese inhabitants of good standing and ability, and their appointment is for two years. These organic regulations are to be enforced from the beginning of the next fiscal year (April 1, 1914).

10. Local Governments.

When the readjustment of local administration came into force the local governments in the Peninsula were classified into Provincial Governments, Urban Prefectural Offices, Rural District Magistracies, and Village Offices, in addition to Japanese School Associations. These local governments being mere agencies or representative offices of the Central Government, their local autonomy or self-government is hardly recognized as yet, except that of Prefectural Offices and Japanese School Associations, present conditions requiring that these should be recognized.

The power of granting permits to applications, and the control exercised by the Government, except those of important nature, being gradually transferred from the central authority to Provincial Governors, the work of Provincial Governments is increasing. The regulations concerning official routine for Prefectural Offices, District Magistracies, and Village Offices being issued in March, 1913, not only is local administration in these offices speedily and uniformly carried out, but the central control and guidance of local administration is more effectively attained.

In order that the Central Government might appreciate more fully the peculiar conditions existing in different localities, and that the local authorities might become more intimate with the general policy and disposition of the Central Government, the Governor-

General, as in former years, summoned conferences of different local authorities several times during the fiscal year under review.

Upon returning to his post after such conference, each Provincial Governor summoned a meeting of Prefects and District Magistrates under his jurisdiction and gave instruction upon the policy and disposition of the Central Government regarding local administrative measures, at the same time receiving and considering reports and requests made by them.

11. Local Government Expenses.

The total amount of office expenses for local governments defrayed from the State Treasury for the fiscal year 1914, is estimated at 4,115,540 *yen*, being a decrease of 189,100 *yen* upon that of the preceding fiscal year. This decrease is mainly due to the readjustment of local administration and the amalgamation of administrative divisions, especially of rural districts.

The amounts to be defrayed on behalf of local governments from the Central Treasury for the fiscal year 1914, according to the various local offices, are shown in the following table:—

Description	Provincial Governments	Prefectural Offices	District Magistracies	Total
	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>
Salaries	649,053	168,385	1,144,790	1,962,228
Office Expenses	96,288	35,199	211,533	343,020
Salaries of Employees and other Expenses	380,726	95,281	856,926	1,332,933
Management of <i>Yokun</i> Lands .	34,858	—	—	34,858
Recovery of Taxes in Arrears .	—	100	900	1,000
Land Certification	—	1,332	12,238	13,570
Local Expenses Fund	—	2,098	29,580	31,678
Veterinary Sanitation	27,458	—	—	27,458
Afforestation	70,864	—	—	70,864
Water Works	297,931	—	—	297,931
Total	1,557,178	302,395	2,255,967	4,115,540
Fiscal Year 1913	1,506,782	252,898	2,544,960	4,304,640
Fiscal Year 1912	1,487,820	245,776	2,485,692	4,219,288

12. Special Expenses for Local Needs.

Although the general administrative expenses of local governments are, as referred to in the previous section, defrayed from the Central Treasury, yet it is considered proper that the Provincial Governments should themselves furnish, as far as possible, the outlays required for education, public works, sanitation, industrial encouragement, etc., of local nature, the business relating to these matters having increased considerably in all the provinces. For these purposes Provincial Governments were authorized to impose an additional levy on the land tax, or to collect minor taxes and fees, as well as to manage public properties, within their respective jurisdictional districts. However, the receipts from such sources being limited at present, subsidies are granted from the State revenue. These subsidies have a tendency yearly to become larger in proportion as the measures for industrial encouragement and public works increase. The total revenue estimated for the fiscal year 1914, balancing the expenditure estimated for the same fiscal year, reaches 2,455,000 *yen*, showing an increase of about 106,000 *yen* on that of the preceding fiscal year. This increase is due to the gradual augmentation of revenue sources, and shows itself in spite of a marked falling-off in the surplus brought forward from the preceding year. The increase in expenditure is caused by a pronounced increase in the amounts apportioned for industrial encouragement and educational measures, even though a reduction has been made in the amount allotted for civil engineering works.

The budget of Special Expenses for Local Needs according to provinces for the fiscal year 1914, as compared with preceding years, is given below :—

Revenue for Fiscal Year 1914.

Province	Taxes and Additional Imposts levied by Local Governments							Surplus from Preceding Year	Subsidy from Central Government	Other Sources	Total
	Additional Levy on Land Tax	Additional Levy on Urban Land Tax	Market Tax	Abattoir Tax	Slaughter- ing Tax	Fee for Land Certification	Total				
Keiki. . .	26,456	12,549	25,740	60,840	15,500	—	141,085 ^{Yen}	5,500	168,599	1,004	316,188 ^{Yen}
North Chūsei.	20,464	90	8,527	17,190	—	—	46,271	3,000	63,341	7,145	119,757
South Chūsei.	38,430	405	14,500	33,100	—	—	86,435	4,250	92,776	300	183,761
North Zenla .	40,043	582	11,808	20,193	450	—	73,076	18,000	105,238	804	197,118
South Zenla .	52,785	853	11,105	25,500	—	—	90,243	4,500	89,427	5,173	189,343

(Continued)

Province	Taxes and Additional Imposts levied by Local Governments						Total	Surplus from Preceding Year	Subsidy from Central Government	Other Sources	Total
	Additional Levy on Land Tax	Additional Levy on Urban Land Tax	Market Tax	Abattoir Tax	Slaughtering Tax	Fee for Land Certification					
North Keishō	44,259	1,270	33,171	36,607	3,899	—	119,206	25,000	110,912	20,074	275,192
South Keishō	42,500	—	23,000	34,500	—	—	100,000	12,718	99,075	3,551	215,344
Kwōkai	32,100	—	16,000	32,000	—	—	80,400	20,800	71,097	290	172,587
South Heian	38,905	1,339	17,917	37,000	6,261	—	100,522	7,021	122,309	10,534	240,386
North Heian	22,622	100	12,658	25,550	—	—	70,930	15,000	97,999	11,027	194,956
Kōgen	8,041	—	7,421	15,668	—	—	31,130	7,500	83,295	4,985	127,020
South Kankyō	20,740	611	10,530	13,700	640	—	46,221	3,549	62,300	4,393	116,463
North Kankyō	7,652	—	—	5,500	—	—	13,152	3,611	85,798	4,663	107,224
Total	395,297	17,799	191,477	367,348	26,750	—	998,671	130,649	1,252,076	73,943	2,455,339
1913.	363,296	—	164,769	327,710	23,300	26,000	905,075	236,098	1,163,481	44,268	2,348,940
1912.	365,944	—	166,366	324,313	18,366	26,492	901,481	776,023	1,068,196	41,221	2,789,921
1911.	632,105	—	143,208	259,946	18,016	31,731	815,009	578,012	729,938	98,986	2,221,946

Expenditure for Fiscal Year 1914.

Province	Civil Engineering	Sanitation & Hospitals	Relief & Charity	Industrial Encouragement	Education	Reserve Funds	Other Expenses	Total
Keiki	103,000	10,551	1,700	72,368	113,752	3,037	11,780	316,188
North Chusei	36,781	3,800	463	46,556	27,727	1,092	3,338	119,757
South Chusei	59,743	6,600	861	58,393	47,053	6,217	4,894	183,761
North Zenla	44,820	6,433	842	80,085	55,910	3,489	5,539	197,118
South Zenla	48,822	7,756	900	82,469	35,453	7,889	6,054	189,343
North Keishō	89,908	11,856	1,200	99,635	57,236	8,000	7,357	275,192
South Keishō	64,043	14,889	1,000	63,407	62,201	2,675	7,129	215,344
Kwōkai	65,744	7,500	804	49,043	43,600	1,620	4,276	172,587
South Heian	83,323	6,090	1,066	59,956	78,727	5,000	6,284	240,386
North Heian	59,741	4,840	710	54,082	68,697	3,511	3,465	194,956
Kōgen	30,218	3,206	320	40,957	47,770	2,292	2,257	127,020
South Kankyō	34,570	3,310	450	33,577	39,441	1,662	3,453	116,463
North Kankyō	18,201	12,071	132	24,828	48,209	2,876	916	107,224
Total	738,914	98,902	10,338	765,356	725,677	49,860	66,742	2,455,339
1913	813,838	92,786	9,423	626,039	677,210	66,077	62,976	2,348,940
1912	984,060	89,738	12,608	555,781	636,346	—	59,595	2,338,128
1911	634,890	81,485	6,440	265,653	414,901	—	102,554	1,445,923

13. Village Office Accounts.

Unlike the expenses of Provinces, Prefectures, or Districts, those of Villages are not defrayed from the State Treasury. The Village Office expenses are defrayed from additional levies on the rural house tax or urban building tax and land tax, from fees given to villages as commission for collecting State taxes, and from the revenue derived from village properties. The management of Village Office accounts being now under the strict supervision of District Magistracies, they have been brought into good order.

The following table shows the income and expenditure of Village Offices for the fiscal year 1914 as compared with the preceding year :—

Income.

Description	Amount	
	1914	1913
Additional Levies	^{Yen} 2331,833	^{Yen} 2,806,646
Receipts from Village Property	21,702	23,238
Fees given to Villages for collecting State Taxes	258,222	191,712
Surplus from Preceding Year	189,554	71,728
Contributions and Sundries	57,982	12,462
Total	2,859,289	3,195,786

Expenditure.

Description	Amount	
	1914	1913
Salaries	^{Yen} 2,071,246	^{Yen} 2,484,104
Office Expenses	402,973	406,590
Public Works	4,062	59,792
Building and Other Expenses	114,926	100,945
Funds Provided	266,082	144,355
Total	2,859,289	3,195,786

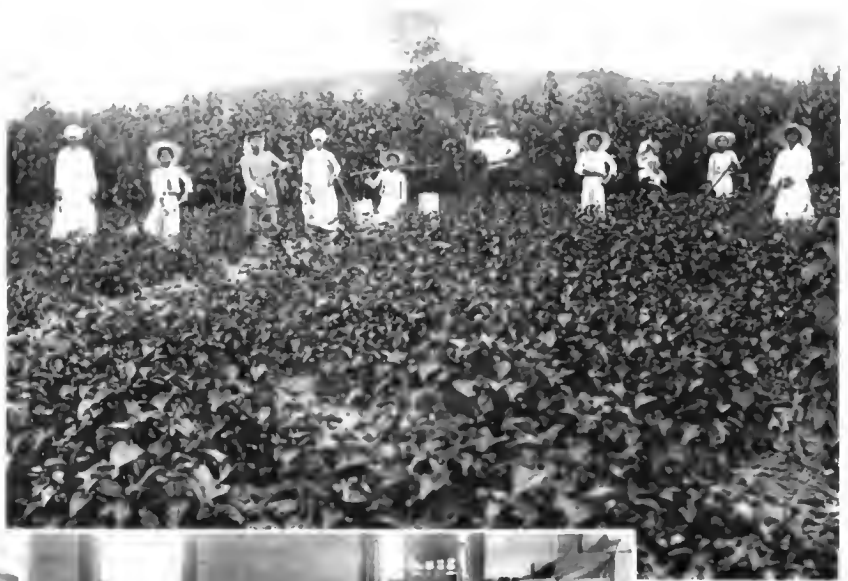
The decrease in the account for the fiscal year 1914 is mainly due to the amalgamation of villages, while the increase in building and other expenses is on account of the construction of village offices necessitated by the village readjustment.

14. Undertakings with Imperial Donation Funds.

Undertakings maintained with the interest derived from 17,398,000 *yen*, the Imperial Donation Fund, which was distributed among Prefectures and Districts immediately after the annexation, have been fully treated in previous Annual Reports. The utmost care in conducting these undertakings being exercised by the authorities concerned, the work done, though so short a time has elapsed, is already showing good results as detailed below :--

A. Undertakings affording Means of Livelihood. These undertakings aimed at affording means of livelihood to the *Yangban* and literati class, many of whom had no permanent occupation or substantial property, as well as to unemployed Koreans. These undertakings being carefully selected so that they might be varied to accord with local conditions, training stations for sericulture, filature, weaving, agriculture, fishing, manufacture of paper, hemp cloth, matting, charcoal, etc., were established. Such institutions giving a long-term training were in working order in 136 centres in the year 1913, and the number of persons receiving instruction reached 2,756, while many stations giving short-term training in making tools for sericulture, filature, rope-twisting, or fishing were also established, and those trained in them reached several thousands. The result of these measures is that a marked impetus has already been given to the advancement of local industry. Especially is it noticeable that many young men of the *Yangban* and literati class, who formerly despised physical work, have begun to change their attitude. Many of them, after receiving a training in the above-mentioned institutions, have taken up agricultural or industrial work as a permanent occupation. Moreover, it is a matter for congratulation that many of the women, who in former days spent their time mostly in idleness, have received training in sericulture, filature, knitting, weaving, and other works, and are showing their appreciation by steadily pursuing such employments.

B. Educational Work. In educational undertakings the aim was principally to subsidize public common schools or private schools according to local conditions. Schools receiving such subsidies are



Mulberry Farm-
ing undertaken
with Imperial
Donation Fund.



Training Weavers
with the same
Fund.



363 Public Common Schools and 9 Private Schools. Of these, 134 Public Common Schools were established during the fiscal year 1911 by the aid of such subsidies, 107 in the fiscal year 1912, and 23 more in the fiscal year 1913.

C. Relief Work. With regard to giving relief during a famine or other calamity, the interest derived from the fund is mainly used in purchasing and distributing seed-grain, farming tools, food stuffs, etc. According to the locality or the nature of the calamity, medicines and pecuniary donations, for rebuilding dwellings or for the purchase of clothes, may be given, or loans made. During the fiscal year 1913, no marked calamity calling for relief measures occurred.

The following table gives the amount of the Imperial Donation Fund distributed according to provinces, the income derived from the Fund and other sources, and the estimated expenditure for the fiscal year 1914 as allotted to the various works undertaken:—

Province	Amount of Fund allotted	Estimated Income					Total
		Interest derived from Fund	Interest derived from Bank Deposits	Miscellaneous Receipts	Surplus from Preceding Year	Amount transferred from Permanent Fund	
Keiki	2,637,000	132,225	2,340	49,245	74,753	—	258,563
North Chūsei . .	794,000	39,700	180	2,872	16,695	—	59,447
South Chūsei . .	1,489,000	73,966	1,316	265	48,206	—	123,753
North Zenla . . .	1,312,000	66,481	256	151	38,500	—	105,388
South Zenla . . .	1,694,000	85,906	1,206	1,335	49,541	—	137,988
North Keishō . .	2,013,000	103,560	1,020	18,992	25,381	—	148,954
South Keishō . .	1,606,000	80,133	1,183	3,025	56,212	—	140,553
Kwōkai	1,094,000	56,367	704	69	31,035	—	88,175
South Heian . . .	1,046,000	53,735	404	786	23,223	—	78,148
North Heian . . .	1,149,000	58,459	305	850	17,090	3,219	79,923
Kōgen	1,125,000	58,482	642	1,802	26,336	—	87,262
South Kankyō . .	883,000	44,403	255	88	27,130	—	71,876
North Kankyō . .	556,000	27,800	870	13	22,004	—	50,687
Total . . .	17,398,000	881,217	10,681	79,494	456,106	3,219	1,430,717
Fiscal Year 1913 .	17,398,000	872,868	9,320	27,321	481,005	4,290	1,394,804
Fiscal Year 1912 .	17,398,000	870,396	10,415	12,287	444,364	24,770	1,362,233
Fiscal Year 1911 .	17,398,000	869,900	4,890	2,903	304,403	102,797	1,284,893

(Continued)

Province	Estimated Expenditure							Total
	Affording Means of Livelihood	Educational Subsidies	Relief to Sufferers from Calamities	Management of Funds	Amount transferred to Permanent Fund	Miscellaneous Expenses	Reserve Fund	
Keiki	139,579	39,668	59,502	900	—	50	18,864	258,563
North Chūsei . . .	26,898	11,910	17,865	742	—	—	2,032	59,447
South Chūsei . . .	50,788	22,585	7,398	630	7,022	5	35,325	123,753
North Zenla . . .	51,659	19,722	6,574	616	11,579	—	15,239	105,338
South Zenla . . .	50,981	25,410	9,676	552	8,105	—	43,264	137,988
North Keishō . . .	87,839	30,620	10,207	612	10,207	—	9,469	148,954
South Keishō . . .	57,076	23,666	7,888	483	10,571	—	40,869	140,553
Kwōkai	34,470	16,410	5,470	565	5,470	—	25,790	88,175
South Heian . . .	31,548	15,690	6,324	405	5,230	16	18,935	78,148
North Heian . . .	37,044	17,241	5,785	600	5,790	—	13,463	79,923
Kōgen	49,230	17,347	5,720	642	—	—	14,313	87,282
South Kankyō . . .	30,000	12,762	4,415	255	4,898	—	19,546	71,876
North Kankyō . . .	19,013	8,340	2,780	220	2,780	—	17,554	50,687
Total . . .	666,125	261,371	146,614	7,221	71,652	71	274,663	1,430,717
Fiscal Year 1913 .	619,618	266,771	123,474	7,139	84,497	69	200,107	1,301,675
Fiscal Year 1912 .	491,775	280,772	10,118	5,220	35,060	976	—	823,920
Fiscal Year 1911 .	445,067	325,658	1,076	3,166	56,296	796	—	832,059

15. Abolition of Japanese Municipalities and Foreign Settlements.

In the sequel of the annexation of Korea to Japan, the Treaties concluded by Korea with Foreign Powers being relinquished, the consular jurisdiction exercised by them naturally became extinct. Consequently Japanese Municipalities and Foreign Settlements should have been amalgamated with the local administration of the Government-General simultaneously with the annexation. But, as stated in the Report for 1910, owing to existing circumstances these municipal administrations could not at once be merged into the local administration proper, so the municipal administration maintained respectively in the Japanese Municipalities, General Foreign

Settlements, and the Chinese Exclusive Settlements was left as it stood, for the time being, except with regard to police administration. As alluded to in the last Annual Report, the Government-General, with a view to abolishing the special system of foreign settlements, drafted a scheme for (1) abolishing the general foreign settlements and incorporating them in the respective local administrative divisions, (2) transferring all the duties and obligations hitherto performed and incurred by foreign municipal councils to the local authorities of the Government-General, (3) transferring common funds and property belonging to the municipal councils to the local authorities, (4) preserving existing foreign cemeteries as hitherto, free of all taxes and charges, (5) giving leaseholders of land in perpetuity the option of converting their land leases in perpetuity into actual ownership and (6) giving recognition to the registration of subsidiary rights concerning the above-mentioned leases in perpetuity effected in the foreign consulates. This draft for the readjustment of foreign settlements was communicated through the Foreign Office of the Imperial Government to the Treaty Powers concerned. An agreement to open negotiations on the above-mentioned basis being obtained from the Powers, negotiations between the Director of the Foreign Affairs Bureau of the Government-General and the Consuls of such Powers were begun on February 17, 1913, and a preliminary protocol relating to the abolition of foreign settlements was concluded and signed, and it was left with the Foreign Office of the Imperial Government to obtain the final approval of the Treaty Powers to the protocol in question. In this protocol, China, which had exclusive settlements in several places, was not included as her Provisional Government was not then recognized, that country still being in a state of revolution. As soon as the Chinese Republic and Government had been recognized, negotiations were opened with the Chinese consular representative at Keijō (Seoul) and a convention relating to the abolition of Chinese Settlements in Chosen was finally concluded on November 22, 1913. By March 31, 1914 Belgium, China, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Russia, and the United States of America having all signified approval of the abolition of foreign settlements to the Foreign Office of the Imperial Government, all foreign settlements were incorporated with their respective Urban Prefectures of the Government-General.

As to the Japanese Municipalities, preparation for their abolition being completed, they were finally done away with on April 1, 1914, simultaneously with the enforcement of new organic regulations of Urban Prefectures.

Thus local administration is now applied to Koreans, Japanese, and foreigners alike, under one uniform system.

16. Japanese School Associations.

As alluded to in the previous Annual Report, in places other than cities or open ports in which Japanese Municipalities were organized, the education of Japanese children was conducted by so-called School Associations, which were recognized as juridical persons so far as educational work conducted by the compulsory levy of fees and other public dues from Japanese residents was concerned; the Associations were also authorized to conduct sanitary matters to meet the needs of the localities served by them.

Simultaneously with the abolition of Japanese Municipalities, all public works conducted by such municipalities were to be transferred to the Prefectural Office, as already stated. But educational measures for Japanese children could not be transferred to the local administration proper, which bears on Koreans and Japanese alike, because existing conditions in the Peninsula required different educational treatment for Koreans and Japanese. The Regulations for School Associations being revised by *Seirei* No. 8 issued in October, 1913, a school association was to be organized in Urban Prefectures also, and the educational measures hitherto conducted by the Japanese Municipalities were to be transferred to those associations.

According to the revised Regulations, (1) the Prefect should act *ex-officio* as superintendent of a School Association, if the jurisdictional district of the association covers that of the Urban Prefecture; (2) the School Association covering the jurisdictional district of a Prefecture should be controlled by the Governor-General and Provincial Governor, while those organized outside the Urban Prefectures should be controlled by the District Magistrate, Provincial Governor, and Governor-General; (3) sanitary measures hitherto conducted by school associations should be excluded from their function by the new regulations, their activity being limited to educational undertakings only. Formation or dissolution of an association, and alteration of the jurisdictional district of the association should be decided by a two-thirds majority or more of the members or by special deliberation. In addition, the new regulations provide for the organization and function of an association and matters

concerning election of members. At the end of the fiscal year 1913 the total number of school associations reached 239, of which 44 received official sanction for their formation during the same fiscal year.

The following table shows the general accounts of the School Associations estimated for the fiscal year 1914 :—

Province	No. of Associations	Revenue			
		Levies Collected by Associations	State Subsidies	Other Receipts	Total
Keiki	22	197,094	21,620	111,975	^{Yen} 330,689
North Chūsei	12	7,861	7,226	14,110	29,197
South Chūsei	24	30,757	13,140	20,063	63,961
North Zenla	21	36,829	12,880	21,278	70,987
South Zenla	24	49,447	15,391	36,936	101,774
North Keishō	27	35,438	14,992	20,008	70,438
South Keishō	51	105,206	35,231	110,978	251,415
Kwōkai	14	14,276	8,496	9,935	32,707
South Heian	11	45,099	9,890	30,527	85,516
North Heian	15	15,634	9,100	18,708	43,442
Kōgen	11	8,275	6,540	3,015	17,830
South Kankyō	12	35,538	8,840	17,281	61,659
North Kankyō	7	19,909	4,356	12,047	36,312
Total	251	601,384	167,702	428,863	1,195,929
Fiscal Year 1913 . .	196	220,048	118,162	212,896	551,106
Fiscal Year 1912 . .	165	193,717	91,342	117,833	402,892
Fiscal Year 1911 . .	95	82,193	48,192	44,744	175,129

(Continued)

Province	Expenditure					Amount per Person
	Office Expenses	Educa- tional Expenses	Sanitary Expenses	Other Expenses	Total	
Keiki	23,861	249,448	—	57,379	^{Yen} 330,689	^{Yen} 9.71
North Chūsei	2,900	14,613	—	11,684	29,197	6.85
South Chūsei	10,184	30,785	—	22,991	63,961	9.09
North Zenla	9,386	49,133	—	12,468	70,937	9.07
South Zenla	12,226	63,157	—	26,391	101,774	11.00
North Keishō	6,534	50,621	—	13,280	70,438	7.49
South Keishō	21,653	177,286	—	52,476	251,415	7.24
Kwōkai	3,969	23,218	—	5,519	32,707	7.99
South Heian	3,387	51,621	—	30,508	85,516	10.16
North Heian	6,236	27,837	—	9,369	43,442	7.43
Kōgen	2,174	12,519	—	3,137	17,830	8.03
South Kankyō	7,000	43,905	—	10,754	61,659	11.96
North Kankyō	8,650	16,840	—	10,822	36,312	10.23
Total	118,160	810,988	—	266,780	1,195,929	8.99
Fiscal Year 1913 . .	82,076	353,287	47,429	68,314	551,106	8.71
Fiscal Year 1912 . .	70,577	241,154	32,521	58,640	402,892	9.29
Fiscal Year 1911 . .	31,954	101,043	11,624	30,508	175,129	8.26

17. Government Charity Asylum.

The general account of the re-organized Government Asylum was given in the last Annual Report. The work carried out by this institution is divided into four sections, viz. education, training of

the blind and of deaf-mutes, and the care of the insane. The work of the last-mentioned section being found to be much more conveniently conducted by the Government-General Hospital, it was transferred to the charge of that hospital in April, 1913. There are 71 inmates in the Orphanage Section. The proper care of these orphans, i. e. giving primary education and simple manual training, reforming their habits, and providing proper sanitation, being systematically conducted, they are showing much improvement. Those graduated from the primary school, if anxious to follow an agricultural calling, are sent to the agricultural farm established in November, 1913, in Yōshū District, a suburb of Keijō, and attached to this institution. The work of properly educating or training the blind and deaf-mutes was begun in 1913, when 37 male blind, 6 male deaf-mutes and 2 female deaf-mutes, making a total of 45, were received by the institution. The blind chiefly receive training in massage, while deaf-mutes receive simple manual training.

Persons suffering from leprosy in the Peninsula are by no means few. Although Koreans abhor leprosy, inasmuch so that they have not only been influenced by a Chinese usage which makes leprosy one of the seven reasons for divorcing a wife, but have even recognized it in their original criminal law, taking proper care of lepers was nevertheless utterly neglected, save that "leper homes" were established by foreign missionaries in Fusan, South Keishō Province, and Kōshū, South Zenla Province. Since the Provincial Charity Hospitals were established, lepers have been given an opportunity of receiving medical treatment. The authorities concerned of the Government-General studied for some time the establishment of a proper asylum for lepers. The amount required for establishing a leper asylum being incorporated in the Special Account of the Government Charity Asylum, the selection of an island suitable for the asylum is now being made.

18. Restoration of Status of Buddhist Temples.

As alluded to in the previous Report, after the promulgation of the Temple Regulations in 1911, the Government commenced to restore the status of Buddhist temples, Buddhism being in a very decadent condition throughout the country, and to recognize them as having the same standing as buildings of other religions. During the year under review, 5 principal temples and 172 affiliated temples

being recognized, the aggregate number receiving Government recognition was 29 principal temples and 1,424 affiliated temples at the end of the same year.



The Famous Kai-in-ji Buddhist
Temple, Kyōsen District,
South Keishō
Province.



Treasury Storehouse for Numerous
Printing Blocks used for
Publication of
Buddhist Scriptures.



III. JUSTICE.

19. Courts of Justice.

As fully stated in the last Annual Report, the administration of justice in the Peninsula has been conducted more promptly and speedily as a consequence of readjusting the organization of law courts and of promulgating the general regulations concerning civil and criminal cases, making the procedure uniformly applicable to Koreans, Japanese, and foreigners alike, with but few exceptions, these measures coming into force in April, 1912. The judges and procurators of the Government-General law courts were formerly appointed from among those holding the qualifications of a probationary judge or procurator according to the organic law of the law courts of Japan. But to meet the necessity for further improvement in the appointment of the judicial force in the Peninsula, the organic law of the law courts of the Government-General was revised in April, 1913, to the effect that judges and procurators of law courts of the Government-General should be appointed from among those who have had practical training as judicial probationers in Korea and successfully passed a specified examination held in the Peninsula, should they not already be fully qualified as judges or procurators in accordance with the organic law of law courts of Japan; thus improvement and reform in the judicial administration was not neglected.

The administration of justice in the Peninsula is now carried out without any unnecessary delay, in spite of the fact that judicial cases, criminal or civil, are yearly considerably on the increase, as shown in the following table:—

Year	Civil Cases				Criminal Cases				Preliminary Examination in Criminal Cases	Cases submitted to Examination by Procurator	Total	
	First Instance	Second Instance	Third Instance	Total	First Instance	Second Instance	Third Instance	Total				
1913	Received	38,274	3,319	377	41,970	15,774	1,374	146	17,294	587	31,700	81,551
	Decided.	35,248	2,758	339	38,345	15,526	1,327	130	16,983	503	31,047	86,878
1912	Received	37,901	2,587	234	40,722	12,431	1,091	173	13,895	464	25,387	80,268
	Decided.	34,954	2,120	217	37,291	12,128	1,036	164	13,328	405	24,969	75,993

In addition to judicial cases mentioned in the above table, there are non-litigable cases, such as receiving registration of juridical persons, executing wills, administering properties of incompetent persons, etc., and these also show a considerable increase.

20. Effect of Regulations Concerning Civil and Criminal Cases.

The last Annual Report stated that various laws and regulations concerning civil and criminal cases heretofore in force in the Peninsula were so complicated that some of them applied exclusively to Koreans, others to Koreans, Japanese, and foreigners alike, while Japanese and foreigners also came under laws and regulations not applicable to Koreans, and that the regulations applicable in their civil and criminal cases to Koreans, Japanese, and foreigners alike, as a general principle, save that with Koreans their ancient usages are taken into account, were promulgated and enforced in 1912. Koreans are now appreciative of the great benefit conferred on them by being placed under modern judicial treatment on an equal footing with Japanese and other civilized peoples, while still retaining all the advantages accruing from their own peculiar usages. Japanese and foreigners also enjoy a judicial guarantee as to their lives and property equal to that of Japan or any other civilized country, while law courts benefited much by the greater convenience gained in the administration of justice in the Peninsula.

21. Regulations for Public Notaries.

The functions of a public notary as specified in the civil and commercial laws are discharged by a clerk of a law court of the Government-General by virtue of the Regulations concerning Civil Cases which were promulgated and enforced in 1912. The Regulations for Notarial Act in force in Japan being extended to the Peninsula by *Seirei* No. 3, issued in March, 1913, the procedure for authenticating legal documents was thereby established, with the result that many of the legal disputes among the people are avoided. Detailed Enforcing Regulations of Notarial Act were issued in the same month, by which a clerk of the Local Court can *ex-officio* act as a public notary for the time being, present conditions in the Peninsula not requiring the establishment of a professional public notary.

During the eight months, ending December 31, 1913, since the enforcement of the above-mentioned regulations, the total number of cases authenticated by public notaries reached 441, of which 200 were those relating purely to judicial acts.

22. Police Summary Judgment.

In the Peninsula minor offences relating to gambling or causing bodily harm, or to a violation of administrative ordinances, which would ordinarily come under the jurisdiction of the lowest court, are adjudicated by the police instead of by ordinary judicial procedure. As often stated in previous Annual Reports, the experience of past years of police summary judgment has amply demonstrated its exceeding utility.

The total number of criminal cases decided during the year 1913 by police summary judgment reached 29,847, being an increase of 8,364 over that of the previous year. Of the persons implicated in these cases, 234 were sentenced to short terms of imprisonment with hard labour, 25 to imprisonment only, 7,211 to a minor fine, 2,310 to police detention, 16,109 to a police fine, 19,959 to flogging, and 327 were acquitted.

It goes without saying that any defendant, Korean, Japanese, or foreigner, not content with summary judgment, may apply for trial by an ordinary law court. During the year 1913, 39 appeals for trial by ordinary law courts were made, 6 of which resulted in acquittal.

23. Good Offices in Civil Disputes.

The police in the Peninsula were authorized to exercise their good offices in bringing about an amicable settlement in minor civil disputes coming under the jurisdiction of the lowest court. The people, especially the Koreans, are beginning to appreciate this procedure for the settlement of minor civil disputes, as it avoids expense and unnecessary delay, and is not conducted arbitrarily. The total number of civil disputes receiving such good offices during the year 1913 reached 13,622, an increase of 3,951 compared with the preceding year. Of these cases, 6,040 were amicably settled, 3,093 met with failure, 3,873 were withdrawn, 224 were indeterminate or rejected, and 392 were still pending.

24. Bailiffs.

With regard to the duty of an executor in distraining property belonging to debtors failing to repay loans, the office of professional bailiff or *huissier* is not yet recognized in the Peninsula, although existent in Japan. As alluded to in the last Annual Report, clerks of law courts are, as a general rule, authorized to make such distraint, and police or gendarmes discharging police functions may be appointed by the court to act as bailiff. In Fusan and several other places chiefly populated by Japanese, professional bailiffs have been appointed. The public auction of immovable property situated in inconvenient places is or should be conducted by the District Magistrate.

This revision in dealing with distraint of a debtor's properties affording more convenience in business transactions, and greater guarantee of property right, and police officials and gendarmes discharging police functions gaining experience in carrying out the duties of a bailiff, the people in general, especially the Koreans, are appreciating more and more the greater guarantee of property right.

During the year 1913, the total number of distraints of property and of warrants issued reached 68,262, being an increase of 23,670 over that of the preceding year.

25. Prisons.

The prisons of the Government-General followed the prison system in vogue in Japan, with certain exceptions. The duty regarding prison administration discharged by the Minister of Justice in Japan was discharged in the Peninsula by the Governor-General. A more liberal treatment was afforded to prisoners, and food other than that provided by the prison may be supplied them, should they so desire. In the selection of outdoor work for convicts, no restrictive regulation was drawn up, but the choice was entrusted to the discretion of the Prison Governor. There were nine principal prisons and thirteen branches at the end of December, 1913. In several places the prison wards were enlarged so that the aggregate floor space of prison wards throughout the country reached 2,233 *tsubo* at the end of the year under review, showing an increase of 433 *tsubo* compared with the previous year. The total number of prisoners, convicted or awaiting trial, being 9,893, the number per

tsubo (36 square feet) decreased to 4.4 prisoners. It is still a matter of regret that the grouping of prisoners according to the nature of the crime, age, individual disposition, etc. is rather difficult at present, as the accommodation is not yet adequate.

It was planned to concentrate all long-term convicts in Keijō Prison so that the other prisons might have more accommodation for prisoners serving light sentences, and 1,319 convicts were transferred to Keijō Prison during the year 1913.

To effect moral reform, religious or moral teaching is given, individually and collectively, to all prisoners, whether convicted or awaiting trial. For the education of prisoners who are under the age of eighteen, primary lessons in Japanese, arithmetic, and ethics are given. These moral and educational measures obtain in all the prisons except the one at Chinnampo.

In order to encourage manual labour among the prisoners, those required to engage in labour numbered 8,042, or eighty-eight per cent. of the total number of prisoners at the end of the year under review.

26. Result of Pardons.

As the last Annual Report mentioned, when the late Emperor Meiji died in September, 1912, His Majesty the present Emperor granted pardon to 4,767 criminals in the Peninsula, of whom 43 received a general pardon, 1,491 special pardon, and 3,233 had their sentences commuted. Proper care and supervision of those thus pardoned being exercised after their release from prison, those again committing crime did not reach more than 71 up to the end of 1913, and most of those receiving Imperial pardon resumed reputable callings and were profoundly impressed with the Imperial grace.

It is also a matter of interest to state that most of those granted Imperial pardon (1,711) at the time of the annexation of Korea to Japan (October, 1910) are now pursuing peaceful avocations, those lapsing into crime numbering only 20 up to the end of the year under review.

27. Temporary Leave, etc.

The prison administration not only endeavoured to make advance in the more humane treatment of criminals, but neglected

no means to prevent the repetition of crimes by prisoners after their release from prison. The good behaviour or reformation of convicts was encouraged by granting temporary leave, following the example of Japan. During the year 1912, 7 Japanese and 102 Korean convicts, making a total of 109, were allowed temporary leave.

Suspension of execution of penalty was unknown to Korean criminal law, but, with the extension of the application of the criminal law of Japan to Chosen, Koreans now share that privilege with Japanese. During the year 1913, those granted stay of execution of penalty numbered 675, of which 450 were Koreans, 223 Japanese, and 2 foreigners.

28. Finger-Prints of Convicts.

In order to facilitate recognition of prisoners, should they again resort to crime after their release, prints of their fingers are kept. This finger-print method has been employed in the Peninsula since August, 1910. On April 1, 1912, the Regulations dealing with Finger-Prints were issued by the Governor-General's Instruction to Prison Governors No. 47, by which two sets of finger-prints of those undergoing penal servitude, imprisonment, or flogging should be taken; one to be kept in the prison and the other in the Judicial Department of the Government-General. During the year 1913, copies of finger-prints of criminals submitted to the Judicial Department numbered 11,647, out of which 404 were those of offenders guilty of a repetition of their evil-doing.

29. Protection of Released Prisoners.

Undertakings or measures concerning the protection of discharged criminals being of great importance in criminal administration, the authorities concerned are striving to put them into effective operation by organizing Associations for the Protection of ex-Convicts. Such associations were formed in most of the places in which prisons or branch prisons are located. But the number of prisoners released being yearly on the increase, the funds raised by the associations cannot meet the expenses incurred, so it has been arranged to apply to the Government for a subsidy.

IV. PEACE AND ORDER.

30. Defence.

Tranquillity now practically prevails throughout the Peninsula, and warlike operations by the garrison army were hardly required, except for the occasional appearance of bands of brigands or highway robbers, and such were rather to be dealt with by the gendarmery or police. Consequently, the many small military detachments scattered among the various districts were called in and quartered at the principal stations of the companies or battalions to which they belonged.

For military expenditure to be defrayed from the Imperial Treasury, 7,298,661 *yen*, i. e. 3,721,132 *yen* for ordinary and 3,577,529 *yen* for extraordinary expenditure, was apportioned for the fiscal year 1913, while 1,072,372 *yen*, i. e. 196,518 *yen* as ordinary and 875,854 *yen* as extraordinary, was apportioned for naval expenditure, making a grand total of 8,371,033 *yen*.

The health of the garrison army and of the marine forces at the Naval Defence Stations was in general well maintained, only a few cases of malaria manifesting themselves.

31. Police System.

As readjusted at the time of the annexation, the police system in the Peninsula consisted of the police force proper and the gendarmery charged with ordinary police functions, and police administration was conducted by placing all the police forces and gendarmeries under the uniform command and supervision of the Commander-in-Chief of the Garrison Gendarmery, who is *ex-officio* the Director-General of Police Affairs in the central office, and of the Chief of the Divisional Gendarmery, who is *ex-officio* Director of Police Affairs in the provinces. As to their distribution, although gendarmes were stationed in such districts as required the presence of military police in order to put down insurgents or for other purposes, and ordinary police were stationed in towns, open ports, or at various points along the railway lines, the jurisdictional districts of the police system were so arranged as to be conterminant

with the administrative divisions of the Peninsula to a certain extent, so that the police or gendarmery might render assistance in the execution of administrative measures undertaken by local governments. When the administrative division of Prefectures and Districts was readjusted in the year 1914, it was arranged to maintain a Police Station, or a Gendarme Detachment discharging the functions of a Police Station, in places where District Magistracies are located. The number of police organs distributed throughout the Peninsula, and the number of those engaged in police administration at the end of March, 1914, are given in the following table:—

Description	Number of Offices							Number of Forces							
Ordinary Police	Police Affairs Department	Provincial Police Departments	Police Station	Sub-Police Stations	Marine Police Stations	Police Boxes in Country	Police Boxes in Towns	Total	Provincial Police Directors	Police Secretaries	Police Inspectors	Police Captains	Policemen	Native Assistant Policemen	Total
	1	13	101	4	1	504	108	732	13	3	36	269	2,368	3,067	5,758
Gendarmes discharging ordinary Police Functions	Headquarters of Garrison Gendarmery	Gendarmery quartered in Provinces	Gendarme Detachments	Divisional Gendarmes	Detachments of Gendarmes	Temporary Detachments of Gendarmes	Total	Director-General of Police Affairs Department	Officers	Sergeants	First class Privates	Native Assistants	Total		
	1	13	78	99	316	490	997	1	111	773	2,525	4,749	8,159		

32. Special Police.

A. Maritime Police. The maritime police system in the Peninsula has gradually come into existence as stated in the Annual Report for the year 1911. At present, six steamers and fifteen steam-launches are stationed in fourteen sea-ports or along the sea-board, and are discharging the duties of maritime police. But swifter steamers being required to control Japanese trawlers and Chinese smugglers and poachers, three torpedo boats were acquired from the Imperial Navy and are to be placed on the service from the fiscal year 1914.

B. "Dog Police". The use of dogs for police purposes was started in the Peninsula by importing one male and two female Airedale terriers from Germany in November, 1911. Their offspring being preserved, 49 dogs are now available for work. Being properly trained they are showing good results in scouting, capturing criminal offenders, escorting criminals, guarding those detained at police stations, etc.



Training a Dog to capture a Criminal.



33. Control of Highways.

There were formerly two sets of regulations controlling highways, viz. one issued by former Japanese Consuls or Residents for Japanese, and the other issued by the ex-Korean Government for Koreans.

These two sets of regulations were not only inconsistent with the present conditions, but were defective in many respects. The necessity for the uniform control and supervision of public highways being felt, the Regulations for the Control of Highways were finally enacted by a *Furei* (Governor-General's administrative decree) issued in May, 1913, by which the proposed erection of advertising signs, latrines, and other buildings, the laying of underground pipes, construction of bridges, canals, ditches, etc. if such affected the public highways, must be submitted for approval to the proper authorities through the police office. Should they be of a minor nature, they must be submitted for approval to the police authorities. Thus the proper care of public highways affecting the public safety, sanitation, etc. is ensured. These Regulations were put into force in July, 1913.

34. Control of Building.

There were no uniform regulations concerning the erection of buildings in towns where the population is dense, except those regulations issued by the former Japanese Consulate or the Police Department of the ex-Korean Government. By *Furei* No 11 issued in February, 1913, Regulations Controlling Erection of Buildings in Towns were promulgated, according to which permission to erect any building must be obtained from the police authorities, and persons erecting buildings must observe the restrictions provided in these Regulations.

35. Control of Printed Matter.

Newspapers published by Koreans or foreigners in Korea, or by Koreans in foreign countries, were formerly supervised or controlled in accordance with the provisions of the Press Law promulgated by the former Korean Government. On the other hand, the newspapers published by Japanese in Korea, or published in Japan and

despatched to the Peninsula, were subjected to the control of the Press Regulations promulgated by the former Residency-General. After the annexation, these regulations were adopted by the Government-General, they being still necessary for the maintenance of peace and order. The newspapers published in the Peninsula generally fulfilled their proper functions, but some of them often indulged in reckless articles leading to misunderstanding by, or arousing the ill-feeling of, the newly-annexed subjects, or in careless writings affecting public morals. To such, official warning was promptly given. Those not observing such warning were suspended, or the sale of their paper was prohibited, in accordance with the provisions of the libel law regulations.

There were several newspapers published by Koreans resident in San Francisco, Honolulu, and Vladivostok, and sent to the Peninsula. These newspapers still continued to print seditious matter. The contents of newspapers published in Japan, though not affecting the public peace in Japan itself, often seriously disturbed the peace and order in the Peninsula. Such were also treated according to the law.

The publication of literature and other printed matter was controlled as hitherto. Books and other publications published during the year 1913 numbered 1,392, of which 656 were published by Japanese, 408 by Koreans, and 328 by foreigners. The publications by Japanese were mostly scientific, literary, art, etc. those by Koreans, scientific and literary, and those by foreigners were principally of a religious nature. Statistics of newspapers and publications confiscated or prohibited sale during the year 1913, as being inimical to the public safety or on account of the lack of morality of their contents, are given below :—

Description	Published in Korea			Published abroad by Koreans	Published in Japan and sent to Korea	Total
	By Japanese	By Koreans	By Foreigners			
Newspapers {Injurious to Public Peace}	2	1	—	110	53	166
{Injurious to Public Morals}	—	—	—	—	9	9
Books and other Publications {Injurious to Public Peace}	1	44	1	1	17	64
{Injurious to Public Morals}	—	—	—	—	139	139

36. Control of Gambling, etc.

Although the Korean criminal law provided severe punishment for gambling, most Koreans having a propensity to gamble, it was not generally regarded as a serious offence against the public peace. The law being effectively enforced, even those who might be described as professional gamblers are becoming fewer. During the year under review, the number of gambling offences was 9,854, involving 28,023 offenders, of whom 26,424 were Koreans. In addition there were certain minor offenders who were subsequently excused from punishment but were admonished not to repeat their offence.

For the control of ventures exercising a deteriorating influence, such as the indiscriminate sale or advertisement of lottery tickets, coupon or prize contests, which are often productive of injury to the public peace, the police authorities did not neglect to take proper measures.

37. Control of Indiscriminate Trades.

The proper control and supervision of indiscriminate dealings conducted by pawnbrokers and second-hand dealers, often involving criminal offences, was more effectively enforced after the promulgation of the respective Regulations for Control of Pawnbrokers and Second-hand Dealers. During the year 1913 there were 535 cases of violation of the law by pawnbrokers and 80 cases by second-hand dealers.

38. Control of Graves.

The last Annual Report stated that graves being indiscriminately scattered around villages or towns, so that not only is the public health affected but productive utilization of lands hindered, Regulations for Control of Graves and Crematoriums were promulgated in June, 1912, by which grave-yards and crematoriums are to be maintained in specified quarters and by public co-operation only, except in special cases, and the burial or cremation of the dead in places other than the specified grave-yards or crematoriums is prohibited. These Regulations are to be enforced at different times in different places as soon as such grave-yards or crematoriums have

been prepared in any locality. These Regulations were first enforced in Keijō Prefecture in September, 1913. By the end of the year the Regulations were in force in Keiki, North Chūsei, and South Keishō Provinces.



Native Grave-Yard indiscriminately arranged out-side
the City Wall of Keijo.



New Grave-Yard at Taikyū, systematically arranged in Terraces.

V. FINANCE.

39. Plan of Fiscal Independence.

As fully stated in the chapter on finance in the Annual Report for 1911, the amount defrayed by the Imperial Government in the Peninsula during the Protectorate régime for the maintenance of the former Residency-General and its affiliated offices (Law Courts, Railway Bureau, Communications Bureau, etc.) came to 14,700,000 *yen* on an average for each year, in addition to the military expenses also defrayed by the Imperial Government. After the annexation, the special account of the Government-General, separated from the general account of the Imperial Treasury, was established with the view that all Government expenses in Korea were to be met by taxes and other receipts collected in the Peninsula, and the deficit, if any, to be made good by the Imperial Treasury, so that all Government expenses in Chosen, except military expenses, were to be discharged out of the revenues collected in the Peninsula in the near future. Under such system, the annual grant from the Imperial Treasury to meet the deficit of the Government-General was reduced to 12,350,000 *yen* after the annexation.

Owing to the financial retrenchment in the general account of the Imperial Budget for the fiscal year 1913 carried out by the Imperial Government, the Government-General had to curtail its administrative expenditure by an amount of 2,350,000 *yen*, as the subsidy granted from the Imperial Treasury, amounting to 12,350,000 *yen* yearly up to the fiscal year 1912, was reduced to 10,000,000 *yen* in accordance with the budget for the fiscal year 1913. In the budget for the following fiscal year, the Government-General expected to have the grant from the Imperial Treasury still further reduced to 9,000,000 *yen*.

When the budget for the fiscal year 1914 was compiled, the Government-General drew up a plan for establishing fiscal independence of the Home Government within five years from the fiscal year 1914, by annually reducing the grant from the Imperial Treasury on the one hand, and by increasing the revenue to be collected in the Peninsula on the other. In putting this plan into effect, the Government-General was called upon to curtail its administrative and other expenses as far as possible, except those incurred in giving encourage-

ment to productive undertakings, while the revenues were to be augmented by creating new taxes or by readjusting existing revenue sources, though in such a way that the readjustment of taxes and other dues would not lay any unnecessary burden upon the people. The detailed plans relating to the creation of new taxes or to the readjustment of other public dues will be set forth later on.

With reference to the plan of proposed fiscal independence, the expenses defrayed by the Imperial Government for civil and military needs in the Peninsula for several years past are shown in the following table :—

Year	For Military Expenses	For Administrative and Other Expenses	Total	Percentage	
				Military Expenses	Administrative Expenses
1907-8	10,224,123	16,701,527	^{Yen} 26,925,650	38.0	62.0
1908-9	15,441,294	15,679,920	31,121,214	49.6	50.4
1909-10	10,358,404	10,848,846	21,207,250	48.8	51.2
1910-11	10,193,530	15,643,230	25,836,759	39.4	60.6
1911-12	9,652,501	12,350,000	22,002,501	43.9	56.1
1912-13	8,984,045	12,350,000	21,334,045	42.1	57.9
1913-14	8,230,344	10,000,000	18,230,344	45.1	54.9
1914-15	7,407,952	9,000,000	16,407,952	45.1	54.9

40. Accounts of the Fiscal Year 1912.

The special account of the Government-General for the fiscal year 1912 showed rather better results than anticipated.

The account for that year shows an excess in the total revenue obtained of more than 9,234,000 *yen* over the total of the estimates, and the total expenditure, amounting to 51,781,000 *yen*, is less than the estimates by over 4,929,000 *yen*.

The considerable surplus in revenue obtained for the fiscal year 1912 was due to the fact that more was derived from revenue sources than estimated, and that certain expenses ceased, while others were transferred to the budget for the fiscal years following.

The accounts for the fiscal year 1912 belonging to the special account of the Government-General, and of those belonging to certain affiliated offices, compared with their respective estimates, are shown in the following table :—

Special Account of Government-General.

Description	Revenue			Expenditure		
	Estimated	Received	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)	Estimated	Expended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)
Ordinary	26,732,332	28,764,740	+ 2,032,408 ^{Yen}	29,732,490	28,000,279	- 1,732,211 ^{Yen}
Extraordinary	26,159,877	33,362,154	+ 7,202,277	26,978,475	23,780,947	- 3,197,528
Receipts from Public Loans	12,596,540	14,900,000	+ 2,303,460	—	—	—
Grant from Imperial Treasury	12,350,000	12,350,000	—	—	—	—
Surplus from Preced- ing Year	1,213,337	6,112,154	+ 4,898,817	—	—	—
Receipts from Sale of Government Articles	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total.	52,892,209	62,128,894	+ 9,234,685	56,710,965	51,781,226	- 4,929,739

Special Account of Affiliated Offices.

Description	Revenue			Expenditure		
	Estimated	Received	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)	Estimated	Expended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)
Special Account for Rail- way Stores	5,583,352	4,106,020	- 1,477,332 ^{Yen}	5,583,352	4,414,390	- 1,168,962 ^{Yen}
Special Ac- counts for Timber Undertak- ing Station	939,406	950,695	+ 11,289	33,135	19,536	- 13,599
Profit Ac- count	1,268,510	1,332,645	+ 64,135	1,463,275	1,249,880	- 213,395
Special Account for Government Hospital and Asylum	932,076	923,023	- 9,053	932,076	720,470	- 211,606

41. Effect of Revised Budget for the Fiscal Year 1913.

As administrative and financial readjustment had already been carried into effect in the fiscal year 1912, the budget for the fiscal year 1913 was compiled with a view to meeting the increasing expenditure, occasioned by local industrial encouragement and the advancement of public undertakings, with the naturally increasing revenues and receipts from public loans, without asking the Home Government for any increase in the annual grant from the Imperial

Treasury, which was to be the same in amount as that for the preceding fiscal year. However, after the compilation of the budget of the Government-General, further financial retrenchment had to be effected in executing it, as the Imperial Government decided to curtail the expenditure of the General Account of the Imperial Treasury when carrying out the budget for the current year, and consequently the Government-General reduced the Imperial grant from 12,350,000 *yen* to 10,000,000 *yen*. But reduction of the sums allotted for industrial encouragement and public works, these being most important in the present stage of the work in developing the Peninsula, being avoided as far as possible, the Government-General cut down over 1,463,877 *yen* in administrative expenditure by curtailing the salary and office accounts and other allowances, and over 886,123 *yen* in extraordinary expenditure, so that the diminution by 2,350,000 *yen* in the amount of the Imperial grant might not occasion fiscal difficulty. In addition, 1,213,138 *yen* was to be curtailed from the amount designated for the construction and improvement of railways, highways, and harbours, the expenses for which were to be defrayed from the receipts from public loans, by extending the time originally decided upon for their execution.

The following table gives the formally published budget for the fiscal year 1913 and the budget as amended for that year as the result of the financial readjustment.

Special Account of Government-General.

Description	Revenue			Expenditure		
	Amount in Published Budget	Amount in Revised Budget	Amount Curtailed	Amount in Published Budget	Amount in Revised Budget	Amount Curtailed
Ordinary Section . . .	<i>Yen</i> 30,106,163	<i>Yen</i> 30,106,163	<i>Yen</i> —	<i>Yen</i> 34,751,104	<i>Yen</i> 33,287,227	<i>Yen</i> 1,463,877
Extraordinary Section. .	27,883,447	24,320,309	3,563,138	23,238,506	21,139,245	2,099,261
Receipts from Sale of Government Articles. }	400,000	400,000	—	—	—	—
Receipts from Public Loans }	12,627,220	11,414,082	1,213,138	—	—	—
Grant from Imperial Treasury }	12,350,000	10,000,000	2,350,000	—	—	—
Surplus from Preceding Year }	2,506,227	2,506,227	—	—	—	—
Total	57,989,610	54,428,472	3,563,138	57,989,610	54,428,472	3,563,138

Special Account of Affiliated Offices.

Description	Revenue			Expenditure		
	Amount in Published Budget	Amount in Revised Budget	Amount Curtailed	Amount in Published Budget	Amount in Revised Budget	Amount Curtailed
Special Account for Rail- way Stores . . . }	Yen 5,146,461	Yen 4,971,548	Yen 174,913	Yen 5,146,461	Yen 4,971,548	Yen 174,913
Special Ac- counts for Timber Undertak- ing Station { Capital Account. }	919,982	919,982	—	74,260	74,260	—
{ Profit Ac- count. }	1,222,790	1,222,790	—	1,240,254	1,232,024	8,230
Special Account for Government Hospital and Charity Asylum . }	953,003	903,003	50,000	953,003	903,003	50,000
Another Fund belonging to above - mentioned Special Account . }	206,460	206,460	—	206,435	206,435	—

This revised budget for the fiscal year 1913 was smoothly carried out by readjusting items of the budget, in spite of the fact that 74,972 *yen* was incidentally defrayed by reason of the readjustment of Prefectures and the amalgamation of Rural Districts.

42. The Budget for the Fiscal Year 1914.

Based upon the financial policy having as its aim the establishment of fiscal independence of the Home Government, the budget of the special account of the Government-General for the fiscal year 1914 was so compiled that the ordinary revenue was to be augmented by increasing the rate of land taxes and the rent of *Yoktundo* or State lands, and by levying taxes upon urban lands, and the manufacture and consumption of tobacco, while the extraordinary revenue was to be decreased by reduction in the annual grant from the Home Government. With regard to expenditure, the figures in almost all items of Government expenses were cut down, save those relating to agricultural and industrial encouragement and other productive undertakings, all of which were rather to be increased, should the increase in revenue permit. Thus the first step toward establishing fiscal independence was prepared with the compilation of the budget for the fiscal year 1914.

The total revenue in the budget of the Special Account of the Government-General for the fiscal year 1914, ordinary and extraordinary, amounts to 59,412,966 *yen*. The chief items of the ordinary revenue are inland taxes, Customs returns, receipts from

stamps, rents from cultivated State lands (chiefly from lands formerly known as *Yoktundo*), receipts from Government undertakings and properties, and other miscellaneous receipts, the total amounting to 37,724,027 *yen*. The total for the extraordinary revenue is 21,688,939 *yen*, of which 9,000,000 *yen* is the grant from the General Account of the Imperial Treasury to meet the deficit, while 9,440,871 *yen* is to be defrayed from public loans, and 2,772,788 *yen* is to be transferred from the surplus obtained in the preceding fiscal year. The total expenditure, ordinary and extraordinary, being the same in amount as that of the revenue, 35,606,660 *yen* is allotted to ordinary and 23,806,306 *yen* to extraordinary expenditure. The details of the Special Account of the Government-General for the fiscal year 1914, compared with the preceding fiscal year, are given in the following table:—

Budget of Special Account of Government-General
of Chosen for Fiscal Year 1914.

Description	Fiscal Year 1914	Fiscal Year 1913	Increase (+) or Decrease (—)
	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>
Ordinary Revenue :—			
Land Tax	9,534,527	6,474,045	+ 3,060,482
Taxes { Customs Duties	4,636,017	4,325,331	+ 310,686
Other Taxes	2,366,942	1,685,996	+ 680,946
Stamp Receipts	1,429,936	1,145,658	+ 284,278
Rent Receipts from <i>Yoktundo</i> } Lands	1,613,481	1,160,938	+ 452,543
Receipts from Public Undertak- } ings and State Properties . . }	17,520,397	14,824,557	+ 2,695,840
Miscellaneous	622,727	489,638	+ 133,089
Total	37,724,027	30,106,163	+ 7,617,864
Extraordinary Revenue :—			
Receipts from Sale of Govern- } ment Articles	475,280	400,000	+ 75,280
Receipts from Issue of Public } Loans	9,440,871	12,627,220	— 3,186,349
Imperial Treasury Grant . . .	9,000,000	12,350,000	— 3,350,000
Surplus from Preceding Years .	2,772,788	2,506,227	+ 266,561
Total	21,688,939	27,883,447	— 6,194,508
Total Revenue	59,412,966	57,989,610	+ 1,423,356

(Continued)

Description	Fiscal Year 1914	Fiscal Year 1913	Increase (+) or Decrease (—)
	Yen	Yen	Yen
Ordinary Expenditure :—			
Prince Li's (Yi) Household . . .	1,500,000	1,500,000	—
Government-General (Central Office) }	2,975,963	3,041,231	— 65,268
Local Governments.	3,722,591	4,050,546	— 327,955
Law Courts and Prisons	2,497,610	2,681,743	— 184,133
Police	3,107,383	3,093,828	+ 13,555
Medical and Sanitary	625,987	665,799	— 39,812
Education.	477,288	479,971	— 2,683
Encouragement of Industry . . .	426,075	418,974	+ 7,101
Public Undertakings	13,742,146	12,392,893	+ 1,349,253
Building and Repairs	330,000	403,476	— 73,476
Public Loans.	5,201,617	5,117,687	+ 83,930
Reserve Funds	1,000,000	1,000,000	—
Total	35,606,660	34,846,148	+ 760,512
Extraordinary Expenditure :—			
Government-General (Central Office) }	174,630	145,366	+ 29,264
Local Governments.	357,055	106,000	+ 251,055
Police	1,110,391	1,138,690	— 28,299
Medical and Sanitary	9,100	9,100	—
Education.	759,882	685,767	+ 74,115
Encouragement of Industry . . .	2,352,333	1,862,392	+ 489,941
Public Undertakings	8,947,504	9,060,361	— 112,857
Building and Repairs	1,243,941	1,245,100	— 1,159
Assistant Gendarmerie (Native) .	144,255	148,088	— 3,833
Land Survey	3,601,443	3,433,119	+ 168,324
Highways, Harbours, Salt Pans and other Public Works . . . }	5,105,772	5,360,046	— 254,274
Total	23,806,308	23,194,029	+ 612,277
Total Expenditure . . .	59,412,968	58,040,177	+ 1,372,789

In the budget for the fiscal year 1914, expenses for public works to be defrayed during certain consecutive years are those for road construction, harbour improvements, railway construction and improvement, waterworks construction in Chinnampo, post office

construction in Keijō (Seoul), excavating or cutting rock in Jinsen Harbour, and embankment work at Shingishū.

The total amounts of such recurring expenses and those apportioned for the fiscal year 1914 are shown in the following table :—

Description	Total Amount Apportioned	Amount already Paid	Amount allotted for 1914	Fiscal Year in which Pay- ment is to be Completed
Road Construction	10,500,000 ^{Yen}	6,000,000 ^{Yen}	1,500,000 ^{Yen}	1916
Harbour Extension	8,708,995	5,547,959	1,136,709	1917
Railway Construction and Im- provement	94,736,218	52,236,218	8,500,000	1918
Waterworks Construction in Chinnaipo	420,000	280,000	140,000	1914
Keijō Post Office	300,000	80,000	110,000	1915
Excavating Work, Jinsen Har- bour	431,061	—	185,719	1917
Embankment and Street Improve- ment at Shingishū	240,000	—	130,000	1915
Total.	115,336,274	64,144,177	11,702,428	

43. Readjustment of System of Taxation.

Although improvement or reform in the system of taxation has constantly been carried out since the inauguration of the Protectorate régime, such reform measures being principally limited to readjusting revenue offices, method of tax collection, maintenance of uniformity in tax levy, discovering evasion of payment of taxes, etc., measures for increasing the rate of existing taxes or for the establishment of new taxes have been avoided as far as possible. The present regulations for State taxes having mostly been enacted by the ex-Korean Government and adopted by the Government-General after the annexation, the provisions of the law still contain certain defects. They not only give rise to inconvenience in dealing with the taxes, but are incompatible in certain respects with the new régime consequent upon the annexation, especially since the abolition of foreign municipal settlements, so that the burden on Koreans, Japanese (who were considered foreigners before the annexation), and foreigners is often not free from injustice in its distribution. Along with the general economic and financial growth, and the necessity to form the foundation for the planned fiscal independence, the Government

decided to readjust the system of taxation. In the enforcement of this tax readjustment, the economic condition of the people in general was taken into consideration, and the Regulations relating to the several taxes were gradually to be put into force one after the other. Thus the Regulations concerning the land tax, urban land tax, and tobacco tax were to be enforced in the fiscal year 1914, the Regulations of the liquor tax in the fiscal year 1915, and the Regulations of the building tax in the fiscal year 1916.

A. Land Tax Regulations. As alluded to in the last Annual Report, the present rates of the land tax being those determined by the ex-Korean Government twelve years ago (1902), they were so exceedingly low that at the present time the value of the straw alone covers the tax on paddy land in certain districts. Development of transportation facilities and the industrial encouragement given in recent years favourably affecting the yield of agricultural products, as well as land values, an increase of 30 to 40 per cent. in the rate of the land tax would not act in the least as a deterrent to the economic utilization of land. After careful study of the land tax, the Regulations for the Land Tax were finally promulgated by *Seirei* No. 1 issued in March, 1914, by which the tax unit of the old *kyel* was adopted as hitherto, and the rate of this tax was increased forty per cent. per *kyel* on an average.

The *kyel* units, ranging from the maximum rate of eight *yen* to the minimum rate of twenty *sen* and divided into thirteen classes, were reduced to seven classes with the maximum rate of eleven *yen* and the minimum rate of two *yen*.

B. Regulations for the Urban Land Tax. With regard to urban lands especially, in spite of a considerable rise in land value brought about by the growth of communication facilities and increase in the number of Japanese residents, Koreans were customarily exempted from taxation, while Japanese and foreigners paid no other tax than special imposts or rents in settlements set apart in cities or open ports, the proceeds of which were spent for municipal purposes and could by no means be considered as arising from State taxes. But the foreign settlement system and Japanese municipalities being done away with at the end of the fiscal year 1913, and the urgent necessity of imposing a uniform burden as regards the land tax in urban districts on natives, Japanese, and foreigners alike being felt, it was considered that the levying of such a land tax in cities containing more than a thousand domiciles would not hinder their growth or prosperity. The Regulations for the urban land tax were promulgated simultaneously with the promulgation of the land tax.

regulations. The places subjected to these tax regulations were Keijō and 25 other places. Land-surveying in these places being completed, this tax was levied according to the extent and class of each lot of land, and the rate of tax was determined at seven-thousandths of the land value, with the provision that the land value is to be revised every ten years.

C. The Regulations for Tobacco Tax. The present law for the tobacco tax was first enacted by the ex-Korean Government in 1909. As the experience of past years showed, there was evident necessity for revision in this law, and the new Regulations for the Tobacco Tax were promulgated in March, 1914, and came into force on the 1st of July. The tobacco tax heretofore levied on cultivation and sale was by these to be extended to the manufacture and consumption of the article.

44. Collection of Inland Taxes.

General remarks upon the Law of State Tax Collection and its Detailed Enforcing Regulations enforced in January, 1912, were made in the last Annual Report. This law and its regulations being again revised to secure its better working in 1913, more favourable results in collecting the taxes were obtained. The result of the collection of the State taxes during the fiscal year 1913, compared with previous fiscal years, according to the various items, is shown in the following table:—

Description	Fiscal Year 1913		Percentage of Receipts Compared with Estimates				
	Estimated	Received	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909
Land Tax . . .	Yen 6,986,266	Yen 6,979,730	99.9	95.7	99.	97.	93.
House Tax . . .	761,564	761,140	99.9	99.9	99.	91.	92.
Building Tax . .	156,971	156,026	99.3	95.1	95.	73.	96.
Liquor Tax . . .	446,242	444,924	99.7	98.7	98.	92.	96.
Tobacco Tax . .	381,185	379,956	99.6	98.7	97.	94.	99.
Mining Tax . . .	259,105	249,982	96.4	95.7	72.	58.	52.
Other Taxes . . .	39,555	38,416	97.1	98.4	93.	68.	79.
Total . . .	9,030,888	9,010,174	99.7	99.4	98.	96.	93.

Regarding the collection of additional levies for local purposes, the Regulations for Collection of Additional Levies for Local Needs being amended in August, 1912, Village Head-men were charged with the duty of collecting additional levies or other local imposts, as in the case of the State taxes. Along with the good results obtained in the collection of the State taxes, the collection of additional levies for local needs also yielded better results every year, as shown in the following table :—

Description	Fiscal Year 1913		Percentage of Estimates Received				
	Estimated	Received	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909
Additional Levy on Land Tax }	<i>Yen</i> 383,341	<i>Yen</i> 382,767	99.8	99.6	99.	94.	89.
Abattoir Tax . .	392,570	391,940	99.8	99.7	98.	97.	87.
Market Tax. . .	196,815	196,754	99.9	99.9	99.	99.	99.
Fees for Registra- tion of Real Estate . . . }	62,15	6,215	100.0	100.0	100.	100.	100.
Fees for Mortgages	11,186	11,186	100.0	100.0	100.	100.	100.
Total. . .	990,129	988,864	99.8	99.7	99.	96.	91.

45. Land Tax.

The land tax leads all other State revenues in the Peninsula. Amounting to 6,971,171 *yen* it represents 23.2 per cent. of the aggregate ordinary revenue which, as estimated in the budget for the fiscal year 1913, was 30,106,163 *yen*. As previously mentioned, this tax is levied on the basis of the so-called *kyel*. With the readjustment of *kyel* registration books and the drafting of plans of each piece of land, assisted by the enforcement of the Law for Certifying Immovable Property, the number of *kyel*, the basis for the land tax, was considerably increased, especially during the year 1913, as shown in the following table, lands evading the tax or waste lands recently brought under cultivation being discovered thereby :—

Province	Number of <i>Kyō</i>					Amount of Tax
	Paddy Lands	Uplands	Estates	Miscel- laneous	Total	
Keiki	44,030	27,155	3,075	577	74,837	^{Yen} 536,055
North Chūsei . . .	27,965	23,282	3,038	23	54,310	397,065
South Chūsei . . .	70,202	23,446	4,925	154	98,729	783,241
North Zenka . . .	83,066	22,102	4,653	263	110,088	867,293
South Zenka . . .	94,900	34,001	6,200	443	135,546	1,088,095
North Keishō . . .	80,414	50,811	6,115	115	137,456	899,338
South Keishō . . .	73,564	32,918	5,140	2,708	114,332	857,478
Kwōkai	23,331	57,864	3,091	673	84,960	649,973
South Heian . . .	10,430	53,380	2,329	1,810	67,950	268,300
North Heian . . .	9,368	35,078	1,598	616	46,661	170,971
Kōgen	10,233	14,267	1,055	54	25,611	163,450
South Kankyō . . .	8,865	56,540	2,509	1,613	69,529	211,325
North Kankyō . . .	1,918	49,300	717	1,252	53,188	78,580
Total . . .	538,292	480,151	44,452	10,306	1,073,202	6,971,171
1912 . . .	526,731	466,964	44,220	11,746	1,049,663	6,802,891
1911 . . .	521,126	470,019	39,924	7,904	1,038,974	6,752,313
1910 . . .	516,038	474,650	31,315	5,731	1,027,736	6,668,187

46. House Tax and other Inland Taxes.

Details of the rural house tax, urban building tax, liquor tax, and tobacco tax were fully given in the previous Report. Following on the progress of investigations made of the items subject to these taxes and improvements in the collection of them, the revenues from these inland taxes are on the increase, as shown in the following table:—

Province	Rural House Tax		Urban Building Tax		Liquor Tax	
	No. of Houses	Amount of Tax in Yen	No. of Buildings	Amount of Tax in Yen	No. of Manufacturers	Amount of Tax in Yen
Keiki	236,664	70,999	63,099	71,764	40,024	47,313
North Chūsei . . .	120,114	36,034	5,533	3,435	19,998	21,339
South Chūsei . . .	180,619	54,185	6,689	6,564	29,862	31,526
North Zenla . . .	189,524	56,857	14,441	10,032	27,654	30,069
South Zenla . . .	309,506	92,851	20,570	13,520	28,345	29,887
North Keishō . . .	313,481	95,226	23,572	14,841	59,734	64,518
South Keishō . . .	265,653	79,695	41,116	31,634	55,938	60,972
Kwōkai	210,574	63,172	17,135	11,532	31,702	40,032
South Heian . . .	173,646	52,093	14,990	12,782	12,322	29,737
North Heian . . .	179,565	53,869	11,137	7,454	12,852	19,245
Kōgen	179,759	53,927	5,200	3,850	29,616	30,135
South Kankyō . . .	157,775	47,332	15,622	12,409	10,269	20,980
North Kankyō . . .	69,181	20,754	7,142	6,532	11,865	13,080
Total . . .	2,586,061	777,000	246,246	208,355	370,181	438,833
1912 . . .	2,517,801	756,331	214,686	154,757	327,121	381,913

(Continued)

Province	Tobacco Tax					
	Tax on Tobacco Cultivation		Tax on Tobacco Dealers		Total	
	No. of Cultivators	Amount of Tax in Yen	No. of Dealers	Amount of Tax in Yen	No. of Cultivators and Dealers	Amount of Tax in Yen
Keiki	40,398	24,877	3,763	8,022	44,161	32,899
North Chūsei . . .	23,040	15,111	694	1,468	23,734	16,579
South Chūsei . . .	22,153	12,801	1,417	2,914	23,570	15,715
North Zenla . . .	19,715	18,220	1,567	3,326	21,282	21,546
South Zenla . . .	16,808	10,277	1,758	3,662	18,566	13,939
North Keishō . . .	61,496	39,716	2,056	4,296	63,552	44,012
South Keishō . . .	62,402	35,869	2,128	4,480	64,530	40,349
Kwōkai	53,983	31,214	2,132	4,486	56,115	35,700
South Heian . . .	36,370	22,499	1,785	3,850	38,155	26,349
North Heian . . .	67,763	34,664	1,920	3,930	69,682	38,594
Kōgen	51,446	35,782	1,156	2,416	52,602	38,198
South Kankyō . . .	44,194	25,445	1,599	3,326	45,793	28,771
North Kankyō . . .	18,888	9,779	738	1,606	19,576	11,385
Total . . .	518,606	316,254	22,722	47,782	541,328	364,036
1912 . . .	464,197	279,409	22,346	47,380	486,543	326,789

Besides those mentioned in the above table, there are several other inland taxes. Of these, the mining tax for the fiscal year 1913 amounted to 264,908 *yen*, with an increase of 65,347 *yen* over the preceding year. Other taxes, such as fishing tax, salt tax, boat tax, and ginseng tax yield rather inadequate amounts as hitherto. But the receipts from the salt manufacturing undertaking and ginseng monopoly conducted directly by the Government are increasing yearly, as will be shown later on in the section on Receipts from Public Undertakings.

47. Customs Tariff.

The returns from the Customs tariff, though most of the export duties have been abolished since April, 1912, are increasing, owing to the growth of trade, especially the import trade, so that the Customs receipts are a steady source of revenue to the Peninsula, and stand next to the land tax. The actual receipts from this source were mostly in excess of the estimates. The following table shows the Customs receipts estimated, and the actual receipts collected, from imports, exports, and tonnage dues during the six years since 1907.

Year	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908	1907
	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>
Customs Duties } Estimated . . }	4,325,331	3,540,084	3,122,303	3,127,874	3,123,015	2,454,639	2,221,219
Actual Receipts .	4,807,748	4,712,124	4,061,875	3,596,125	3,012,126	3,177,837	3,078,014

48. *Yoktun* Lands.

As the result of investigation and detailed land-survey carried out several times with regard to the *Yoktun* lands or cultivated State lands scattered about in various provinces, and of improvement in the tenant system, the management of these State lands is becoming more satisfactory. In 1913, however, 1,563 *cho* of paddy land and 1,146 *cho* of upland were transferred to the Oriental Development Company in lieu of the fourth or last call on the 60,000 shares

owned by the Government. On the other hand, about 22,000 *cho* of land in South Zenla, Kwōkai, and Keiki Provinces, which was in dispute as to ownership, as between the State and individuals, was finally recognized as belonging to private persons. In addition, the area of State cultivated lands was reduced, owing to appropriation of parts of it for road and railway construction. Thus the reduction in area of State cultivated lands during the fiscal year 1913 amounted to 26,625 *cho*, and the loss in income from those lands for the same year was 84,105 *yen*. The following table gives details of the *Yoktun* lands and the receipts therefrom :—

Fiscal Year 1913.

Province	Area				
	Description				
	Paddy Land	Upland	Cultivated Mountain Lands	Other Land	Total
					<i>Cho</i>
Keiki	6,454	5,984	410	2,265	15,116
North Chusei	1,674	1,075	164	—	2,914
South Chusei	3,764	700	175	66	4,707
North Zenla	3,352	525	115	22	4,016
South Zenla	4,227	2,725	266	126	7,346
North Keishō	3,007	1,808	308	41	5,165
South Keishō	4,481	2,608	265	380	7,736
Kwōkai	5,956	8,937	293	6,699	21,890
South Heian	3,218	4,181	110	2,724	10,235
North Heian	2,476	8,735	200	600	12,012
Kōgen	2,206	3,319	298	1,035	6,860
South Kankyō	957	4,131	327	18	5,435
North Kankyō	259	3,040	275	1	3,576
Total	42,037	47,774	3,212	13,983	107,008
Fiscal Year 1912 .	51,407	62,710	3,748	15,766	133,633

(Continued)

Province	Area		Receipts from <i>Yokun</i> Lands		
	No. of Tenants	Legal Amount due	Amount Estimated	Amount Received	Percentage
		Yen	Yen	Yen	
Keiki	41,528	140,774	155,987	154,312	98.9
North Chūsei	12,651	44,869	43,378	43,378	100.0
South Chūsei	16,202	111,789	77,157	77,157	100.0
North Zenla	12,775	115,028	83,666	83,406	99.6
South Zenla	24,311	85,968	84,502	81,998	97.0
North Keishō	25,304	83,133	82,558	82,545	99.9
South Keishō	30,076	156,660	161,459	161,424	99.9
Kwōkai	38,624	145,471	194,139	190,282	98.0
South Heian	14,445	60,607	67,119	67,017	99.8
North Heian	19,227	75,771	73,401	73,401	100.0
Kōgen	20,518	65,611	66,850	66,834	99.5
South Kankyō	18,131	68,385	67,954	67,890	99.9
North Kankyō	9,848	21,981	21,654	21,654	100.0
Total	283,640	1,176,053	1,179,830	1,171,304	99.2
Fiscal Year 1912 . .	331,748	1,205,092	1,274,641	1,255,409	98.4

The present rates of rent for *yokun* lands being rather low, the rent for one *tan* of first class paddy land being only about four *yen* as against 21 *yen*, the average value of its yearly product, the rates will be raised about forty per cent. in the coming fiscal year, simultaneously with the raising of the land tax.

49. Stamp Receipts.

The taxes, fees, fines, and other receipts, collected by means of stamps, number more than 50 in all. The receipts from revenue

stamps are on the increase with the gradual advance in the general standard of living and of economic growth, so that the total amount from stamp receipts for the fiscal year 1913 reached 1,718,675 *yen*, showing an increase of 398,322 *yen* over the preceding fiscal year.

50. Receipts from Public Undertakings and State Properties.

Receipts belonging to this category are steadily on the increase year by year, except those from the sale of text books and forest products, as shown in the following table :—

Description	Estimate for Fiscal Year 1914	Fiscal Year 1913	
		Estimate	Settled Account
Railways	9,649,939 <i>Yen</i>	8,224,219 <i>Yen</i>	7,852,185 <i>Yen</i>
Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones. .	3,727,341	3,320,634	3,135,867
Heijō (Pyōng-yang) Coal Mine. . .	942,087	924,666	865,322
Printing Office	379,170	362,762	319,205
Waterworks	415,750	330,582	311,495
Weights and Measures.	216,570	202,122	207,216
Ginseng Monopoly.	1,270,300	706,860	710,570
Salt Manufacture	269,391	255,263	61,122
Opium Monopoly	128,807	—	—
Lumber Undertaking	145,495	156,713	160,293
Forest Products	128,054	108,603	86,738
Publication of Text-books and Calen- dars	28,585	41,842	33,225
Sale of State Properties	20,270	14,590	33,920
Sale of Articles made by Convicts . .	198,638	175,701	163,769
Total	17,520,397	14,824,557	13,940,926

51. Public Loans.

The public loans and other debts outstanding at the end of the fiscal year 1912 (March 31, 1913) amounted to 46,011,247 *yen*. An exchequer bond amounting to 30,000,000 *yen* for public works in the Peninsula being met in April, 1913, by the Imperial Government,

portions of the loans advanced by the Bank of Chosen and the Deposit Section of the Finance Department of Japan, amounting to 17,400,000 *yen* were repaid out of the said exchequer bond. The Temporary Loans for the Government-General's Special Account made by the Bank of Chosen in March, 1911, were also repaid in May, 1913, out of the surplus revenue collected for the fiscal year 1913. The total of the public loans and debts outstanding at the end of the fiscal year 1913 (March 31, 1914) was 56,516,570 *yen*, details of which are given in the following table :—

Description	Amount	Interest	Date of Issue or Borrowing	Creditors	Outstanding Period	Date of Complete Redemption
	<i>Yen</i>				<i>Years</i>	
1st Public Undertakings Loan . . . }	5,000,000	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	March, 1906	Industrial Bank of Japan	5	March, 1916
2nd Public Undertakings Loan . . . }	12,963,920	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	December, 1908	Industrial Bank of Japan	10	November, 1933
First Four per cent. Imperial Bond . . }	1,052,650	4%	February, 1910		10	Within 50 years
Exchequer Bond for Public Works. . }	30,000,000	5%	April, 1913			December, 1917
Public Works Loan .	1,500,000	6%	August, 1912	Bank of Chosen		The Loan can be reimbursed at any time within 3 years.
Public Works Loan .	6,000,000	6 $\frac{1}{5}$	March, 1913	Bank of Chosen		Do.
Total	56,516,570					

52. Investigation for Increasing Revenue Sources.

With regard to increasing the revenue, which is urgently needed in the Peninsula where the State revenue scarcely covers the State expenditure, measures for investigating or experimenting in the production of tobacco, liquors, and salt were conducted respectively by the Tobacco Experimenting Stations, Liquor Experimenting Station, and the Monopoly Bureau of the Finance Department. Investigation of or experiment in salt manufacture was concluded with the completion of the establishment of the salt manufacturing station at Koryō Bay. The experimental making of liquor carried

on by the liquor experimenting station of the Finance Department was transferred to the newly-created Central Laboratory in the beginning of the fiscal year 1912. The experimental and investigating work in tobacco has been conducted at the Tobacco Experimenting Stations at Taiden in South Chūsei, Taikyū in North Keishō, and Chūshū in North Chūsei, for several years past, with a view to the improvement of the native tobacco and the acclimatizing of the *yellow orinoco* and improved Japanese seed. With such encouragement given to the cultivation of tobacco, not only was tobacco leaf of a better quality obtained and supplied for domestic consumption to some extent, but cigarettes made from these leaves with a mixture of Japanese tobacco began to be exported to China.

Thus the investigation for increasing revenue sources and the experimental work carried out during the past years are now taking effect as shown by the increased production of salt and tobacco, which should naturally increase the State revenues.

VI. CURRENCY, BANKING, etc.

53. Economic Condition.

Following on the improvements and progress made in the administration and other undertakings, especially after the annexation of Korea to Japan, came a marked improvement in the economic condition in the Peninsula. The capital furnished for agricultural undertakings by the Agricultural and Commercial Banks, amounting only to 480,000 *yen* at the end of the year 1910, had increased to 1,300,000 *yen*, or practically three-fold, at the end of the year under review, while other banks and the Financial Department of the Oriental Development Company together furnished several million *yen* more. Agricultural products have considerably increased and, with the industrial encouragement especially given to mining and fishing undertakings, mineral and maritime products are yearly on the increase. Remarkable advance has been made in the foreign trade, the total amount of import and export amounting to 59,696,599 *yen* in the year 1910 increasing to 102,459,191 *yen*, or nearly twice that, in 1913. This increase, though largely due to augmentation in the import trade, is also consequent upon a considerable increase in the export trade which is now rapidly advancing, owing to the increase in agricultural and mineral products, and the abolition of export duties. This economic growth naturally caused increase in banking facilities. The main offices and branches of various banks, numbering 70, in addition to 130 people's bank associations, in the year 1910, increased to 94 and 210 people's bank associations. The paid-up capital of the banks aggregating 8,300,000 *yen* at the end of the year 1910 increased to 18,000,000, or twice as much, at the end of the year under review.

54. Money Market for 1913.

Of the general features of the money market in the Peninsula for the year under review, the financial stringency prevailing since the autumn of the year 1912 being continued through the first half of 1913, the market showed no sign of revival, so that the rate of interest upon fixed deposit was raised $\frac{2}{1900}$ per cent. The volume of

imports gradually increasing, the demand for money required for the settlement of the import trade became more intense. On the other hand, export of rice, a chief staple of export, being withheld on account of the cheap price, the export trade was in a state of inactivity. Thus the financial world was more depressed. But in the autumn, with increase in the export of hides, exports of rice, beans, and cotton considerably increased, so that the export trade recovered and made a record. The import trade also expanding, the total amount of foreign trade, export and import, reached over one hundred million *yen* at the end of the year. Thus the revival of foreign trade acted upon the demand for money, so that the total amount of loans furnished by various banks reached 67,660,000 *yen* at the end of the year, showing an increase of 8,000,000 *yen* over the preceding year. Still the rate of interest ruled rather high throughout the year, as shown in the following table :—

Year		Deposits						Loans								
		Fixed Deposits (Annual Interest)			Current Deposits (Annual Interest)			Common Loans (Annual Interest)			Current Loans (Annual Interest)			Bills Discounted (Annual Interest)		
		One Year	Six Months	Three Months	Highest Rate	Lowest Rate	Common Rate	Highest Rate	Lowest Rate	Common Rate	Highest Rate	Lowest Rate	Common Rate	Highest Rate	Lowest Rate	Common Rate
1913	{ June . . .	% 6.3	% 6.2	% 5.6	₹ 1.0	₹ 1.0	₹ 1.0	₹ 4.0	₹ 3.0	₹ 3.4	₹ 4.6	₹ 3.4	₹ 3.7	₹ 3.7	₹ 3.0	₹ 3.4
	{ December .	6.3	6.1	5.6	1.1	1.0	1.0	4.1	3.0	3.5	4.0	3.3	3.7	3.8	3.1	3.4
	{ Average per Month . }	6.3	6.1	5.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.0	3.0	3.5	4.0	3.3	3.7	3.7	3.1	3.5
	{ Average per Month . }	6.0	5.5	4.9	1.1	.6	.9	5.1	2.5	3.6	4.8	2.6	3.6	4.6	2.7	3.5
1912	{ Average per Month . }	6.0	5.5	4.9	1.1	.6	.9	5.1	2.5	3.6	4.8	2.6	3.6	4.6	2.7	3.5
1911	{ Average per Month . }	5.6	5.2	4.6	.9	.8	.9	4.4	2.7	3.5	4.2	3.2	3.7	4.0	2.8	3.4

The higher rate prevailing in the year 1913, as compared with the previous year, was due rather to a temporary feature occasioned by the money market of Japan and other fleeting events. But compared with that prevailing in the Peninsula several years ago, interest on money has without doubt a tendency to fall, owing to the gradual increase of money circulating in the market, and to the growth of banking facilities and other economic and financial developments.

55. Money in Circulation.

The money circulating in the Peninsula is the bank notes issued by the Bank of Chosen, Japanese subsidiary coins, and the coins issued by the ex-Korean Government. In addition, the bank notes issued by the Bank of Japan also circulate, but most of them are retained by the Bank of Chosen as reserve so the few circulating in the market are not included in the table below. Further details of money circulating in the Peninsula can be seen in the following table :—

End of December, Each Year.

Year	Bank Notes issued by Bank of Chosen	Subsidiary Coins			Total
		Issued by Imperial Government	Issued by Ex-Korean Government	Total	
1908 . . .	Yen 9,221,060	163,340	7,459,735	Yen 7,623,075	Yen 16,844,135
1909 . . .	12,228,887	62,824	6,202,954	6,265,778	18,494,665
1910 . . .	16,631,965	70,676	7,087,271	7,157,947	23,789,912
1911 . . .	21,382,957	2,425,343	5,531,541	7,956,884	29,339,841
1912 . . .	22,861,224	3,736,779	4,090,926	7,827,705	30,688,929
1913 . . .	21,512,716	3,446,693	3,022,683	6,469,376	27,982,092

56. Bank of Chosen.

With the economic and financial growth, the Bank of Chosen, authorized to assume the functions of a central bank in the Peninsula, is fulfilling its responsibility, particularly in the maintenance of financial harmony in the money market, and its business conditions are gradually showing sound results. The financial movement in Japan keenly reflecting upon the financial world of the Peninsula, the Bank decided in February, 1913, to open a branch office in Tokyo in order to maintain the financial connection. With the growth of commercial relations between the northern part of the Peninsula and Manchuria, and to provide more funds in Manchuria where Korean money is in circulation, branch offices were established in Mukden, Dairen, and Chang-chun in the year 1913.

The general features of the Bank of Chosen at the end of December, each year, since its establishment are as follows :—

End of December, Each Year.

Year	No. of Branches	Capital		Government Subsidies		Reserve Fund	Deposits by Government	Ordinary Deposits
		Authorized	Paid-up	Value of Shares taken	Advances made			
		Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
1909 . .	13	10,000,000	2,500,000	750,000	1,230,000	—	6,625,183	7,631,639
1910 . .	14	10,000,000	2,500,000	750,000	1,220,000	7,150	5,000,000	5,960,651
1911 . .	14	10,000,000	5,000,000	1,500,000	1,210,000	34,653	—	6,978,281
1912 . .	14	10,000,000	7,500,000	2,250,000	1,200,000	53,523	—	13,244,707
1913 . .	18	10,000,000	7,500,000	2,250,000	1,200,000	134,000	—	18,650,874

(Continued)

Year	Loans to Bank	Loans to Government	Ordinary Loans	Bills Discounted	Profit or Loss.	
					First Term	Second Term
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
1909 . .	500,000	7,979,911	1,931,809	1,824,156	—	92,303
1910 . .	—	7,329,355	2,542,419	4,729,093	26,240	39,858
1911 . .	2,000,000	4,594,677	4,435,617	5,663,129	73,829	135,171
1912 . .	3,000,000	10,094,677	6,042,289	7,871,432	150,527	205,405
1913 . .	3,000,000	7,500,000	6,760,157	11,585,418	223,084	247,393

As a result of the natural economic and financial development of the Peninsula the issue of notes by the Bank of Chosen is on the increase year by year. During the fiscal year 1913 the issue of notes, though reaching the minimum in August, was not less than 19,000,000 yen. But, owing to the settlement of foreign trade and the consequent movement of specie, the total amount of bank notes issued had increased at the end of the year to 25,690,000 yen, exceeding by 140,000 yen that at the end of the preceding year. The general feature of bank notes for the last few years can be seen in the following table :—

Year	Issue of Bank Notes			Amount of Notes Circulating in Market
	Special Reserve	Securities for Reserve	Total Amount of Issue	
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
1907	4,582,506	8,222,794	12,805,300	11,615,835
1908	3,504,673	6,881,227	10,385,900	9,221,060
1909	5,046,500	8,393,200	13,439,700	12,228,887
1910	7,025,750	13,138,150	20,163,900	16,631,965
1911	8,836,990	16,169,550	25,006,540	21,382,957
1912	8,766,620	16,783,780	25,550,400	22,861,224
1913	8,922,950	16,770,310	25,693,260	21,512,716

57. Clearing House.

Accompanying the economic and financial growth, the use of bills of exchange in trading circles increased year by year. In order therefore to facilitate commercial transactions, as well as to prevent the abuse of an indiscriminate issue of bills, a Clearing House was first established in Keijō in July, 1910. A Clearing House Association was also created in April, 1911, in the port of Fusan, while several branches of banking houses in Jinsen (Chemulpo) organized an association of the same nature in the same year. The following table shows the general features of the work conducted by the above-mentioned clearing house or associations during the last four years :—

Year	No. of Clearing Houses	No. of Cheques and Bills	Amount	Balance of Exchange
			Yen	Yen
1910	1	59,416	20,489,581	7,649,447
1911	3	247,924	72,555,541	24,590,823
1912	3	331,939	98,488,617	26,391,476
1913	3	407,426	101,280,071	26,401,473

58. Agricultural and Industrial Banks.

The gradual progress of industries and agriculture in the various localities stimulated the expansion of the business conducted by the

Agricultural and Industrial Banks, and *vice versa*. The working funds of the banks were increased several times by the calling-in of instalments of the authorized capital, by the increasing of authorized capital, and by issuing debentures. More funds being needed in the year 1913, in order to meet the demand for investment in industrial and agricultural undertakings, debentures amounting to 1,300,000 *yen* were issued through the Oriental Development Company. The general condition of these banks at the end of the year 1913, as compared with that at the end of previous years, is shown in the following table :—

Year	No. of Banks		Capital		Government Subsidy		Debentures issued
	Head Offices	Branch or Detached Offices	Authorized	Paid-up	Value of Shares taken	Advances made	
			<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>
1908 . .	6	22	1,200,000	555,250	329,960	1,214,680	1,050,000
1909 . .	6	26	1,200,000	555,250	329,960	1,134,680	1,050,000
1910 . .	6	27	1,200,000	555,250	329,960	1,134,680	960,000
1911 . .	6	30	1,200,000	848,575	329,960	1,134,680	1,870,000
1912 . .	6	36	2,400,000	1,348,710	329,960	1,479,980	1,780,000
1913 . .	6	36	2,600,000	1,467,945	329,960	1,469,980	2,990,000

(Continued)

Year	Reserve Funds	Balance of Deposits	Balance of Loans	Balance of Bills Discounted	Profit	
					First Term	Second Term
	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>
1908 . .	84,263	752,286	1,579,324	1,102,251	67,722	40,442
1909 . .	114,839	1,650,120	2,218,353	1,898,592	28,061	50,948
1910 . .	144,925	3,205,389	2,886,854	3,457,870	29,416	53,910
1911 . .	185,338	4,100,099	3,706,272	4,803,183	35,633	86,848
1912 . .	386,277	4,469,654	4,910,556	5,546,204	95,681	98,345
1913 . .	479,339	4,599,926	6,280,105	5,303,517	105,850	109,799

The main business functions of these banks are primarily to furnish loans, redeemable by annual instalments during a long term, or at fixed periods, for the purpose of encouraging agricultural and industrial undertakings: However, as monetary organs were not at the time sufficiently developed in the Peninsula, these banks were

authorized to engage in discounting commercial or other bills appertaining to ordinary banking functions as an auxiliary business, with the permission of the Governor-General. The agricultural methods of the Korean people being rather elementary, loans made for agricultural or industrial enterprises did not reach any considerable amount at the beginning. But of late, especially since the annexation, an increasing demand has arisen for funds for irrigation, civil engineering, and other agricultural undertakings, so that loans made for these purposes have grown to a considerable amount, as shown in the table below. This feature proves that the economic condition of the Peninsula has reached a stage requiring the funds furnished by banks of this nature.

Year	Loans Redeemable by Annual Instalments		Loans Redeemable at Fixed Periods		Ordinary Loans	Bills Discounted	Balance overdrawn in Current Deposit for Commercial Purposes	Total
	Agricultural Purposes	Industrial Purposes	Agricultural Purposes	Industrial Purposes				
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
1908.	86,262	17,060	43,464	7,765	1,394,639	1,102,251	30,134	2,681,575
1909.	124,754	309,475	68,401	31,745	1,648,720	1,898,592	35,258	4,116,949
1910.	392,728	556,495	92,137	46,882	1,740,839	3,457,870	57,773	6,344,724
1911.	865,927	400,527	149,206	207,379	2,031,801	4,803,182	51,435	8,509,457
1912.	1,531,723	573,209	1,269,147	334,090	1,126,923	5,474,199	147,469	10,456,760
1913.	1,073,396	888,025	221,714	578,836	3,165,704	5,303,517	352,430	11,583,622

The Agricultural and Industrial Banks, in order to facilitate more generally the movement of funds for agricultural purposes, empowered the People's Bank Associations to act as agents of the former in furnishing loans of small amount on easy terms. The banks also made the People's Bank Associations their agents for receiving deposits from the local people.

59. "*Chihō Kinyū Kumiai*".

(PEOPLE'S BANK ASSOCIATIONS)

In order to facilitate the circulation of money, and thereby to encourage agricultural improvement among small farmers in the interior, so-called "*Chihō Kinyū Kumiai*", or "People's Bank Associations" were established as organs auxiliary to the Agricultural and Industrial Banks in 1907 onward. These Associations increased to 208, aggregating 80,193 members, by the end of the year 1913. That is to say, one association will be found to nearly every District



Training in Rice Hacking with Improved Implements conducted by People's Bank Associations.



Consignment Sale of Cocoons raised by members of People's Bank Associations.



Improved Leek cultivation conducted by a People's Bank Association,

on an average after readjustment of administration divisions of districts is completed. As alluded to in the preceding section, these Associations, acting as agents of the Agricultural and Industrial Banks, have been accommodating local people with loans of not less than 50 *yen*, with which amount people can purchase a bull for ploughing, without going through formal proceedings, since May, 1912. Several other undertakings concerning seedling grounds, experimental farming, distribution of seedlings, especially improvement in rice cultivation, etc., conducted by the Association, are showing better results. These Associations are also undertaking the consignment sale of agricultural products, the joint purchase of agricultural implements and fertilizers, and warehousing, as collateral businesses. The general state of the business conducted by all the Associations at the end of 1913, compared with preceding years, is shown in the following table:—

End of December, 1913.

Province	No. of Associations	No. of Members	Capital	Balance of Loans	Reserve Funds	Profits	Amount of Joint Purchase	Amount of Consignment Sale	No. of Warehouses lent by Government
			<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	
Keiki	21	7,326	210,000	182,380	35,179	4,983	5,664	75,668	18
North Chūsei . .	10	3,842	100,000	112,969	23,989	5,179	4,462	59,909	10
South Chūsei . .	17	6,838	170,000	158,592	35,253	1,326	18,946	223,155	16
North Zenla . .	18	6,935	180,000	166,876	33,055	10,665	6,420	85,454	16
South Zenla . .	21	10,400	210,000	275,446	62,496	17,657	3,237	226,934	19
North Keishō . .	22	9,577	220,000	257,393	39,037	10,895	13,910	46,494	19
South Keishō . .	19	7,986	190,000	192,793	32,303	7,600	5,664	41,077	15
Kwōkai	15	5,791	150,000	162,155	33,215	8,240	7,884	91,313	13
South Heian . .	14	4,422	140,000	130,691	25,043	3,855	2,081	12,740	10
North Heian . .	16	4,911	160,000	158,877	18,529	7,235	2,448	1,964	12
Kōgen	13	4,385	130,000	145,612	27,875	4,601	12,968	7,134	9
South Kankyō . .	13	4,993	130,000	129,051	20,647	6,912	5,758	10,523	13
North Kankyō . .	9	2,787	90,000	85,362	9,310	2,526	475	7,037	8
Total . .	208	80,193	2,080,000	2,158,197	396,331	91,684	89,917	889,402	178
1912	189	67,814	1,890,000	1,725,244	275,956	116,824	—	—	127
1911	152	51,933	1,520,000	1,178,594	159,044	115,891	—	—	76
1910	130	43,747	1,300,000	762,816	59,785	103,073	—	—	41
1909	100	30,996	1,000,000	492,697	16,493	47,688	—	—	—
1908	50	16,993	500,000	210,878	13,537	16,593	—	—	—
1907	9	3,610	90,000	30,612	—	605	—	—	—

60. Ordinary Banks.

There are three kinds of ordinary banks ; those maintained by Japanese, those by Koreans, and those by the joint undertaking of Japanese and Koreans. During the year 1913, two banks were established jointly by Japanese and Koreans, one by Koreans, and one by Japanese, thus making four in all. The general business conditions of the ordinary banks existing at the end of December, 1913, as compared with preceding years, are given below :—

Year	No. of Banks			Capital			
	Main Offices	Branch Offices	Branch Offices of Japanese Banks	Authorized	Paid-up	Funds Provid- ed in Korea by Japanese Banks	
1913	{ Banks maintain- ed by Japanese }	3	—	16	Yen 1,115,000	Yen 465,000	Yen 3,650,000
	{ Banks maintain- ed by Koreans }	4	10	—	4,375,000	2,256,250	—
	{ Banks maintain- ed by Joint Undertaking }	4	2	—	1,800,000	450,000	—
Total	11	12	16	7,290,000	3,171,250	3,650,000	
1912	7	10	16	4,990,000	2,352,500	3,650,000	
1911	4	7	16	4,000,000	1,122,813	3,650,000	
1910	4	4	16	1,300,000	325,000	3,650 000	
1909	4	4	16	1,300,000	325,000	4,850,000	
1908	4	5	28	950,000	251,500	4,350,000	

(Continued)

Year		Government Subsidies		Reserve Funds	Deposits	Ordinary Loans	Profits
		Value of Shares taken	Loan for Banks				
1913	{ Banks maintained by Japanese }	Yen —	Yen —	Yen 110,183	Yen 8,312,718	Yen 12,843,813	Yen 426,287
	{ Banks maintained by Koreans }	13,395	385,616	308,500	2,487,682	4,943,197	242,763
	{ Banks maintained by Joint Undertaking }	—	—	1,200	385,662	758,047	34,909
Total		13,395	385,616	419,883	11,186,062	18,545,057	703,959
1912	. . . . .	13,395	541,696	261,229	10,123,395	16,681,135	601,319
1911	. . . . .	29,813	265,097	140,000	9,544,082	13,038,370	512,557
1910	. . . . .	29,813	280,097	211,280	9,679,766	11,287,228	392,227
1909	. . . . .	29,813	280,097	177,800	9,488,497	9,818,879	1,032,928
1908	. . . . .	—	340,000	90,339	13,443,387	13,805,394	983,655

With regard to the supervision of monetary organs, the Act relating to ordinary banks was promulgated in October, 1912, with a view to maintaining uniform supervision of the business conducted by ordinary banks, while the business of the Bank of Chosen, Agricultural and Industrial Banks, and People's Bank Associations is supervised in accordance with their respective laws or regulations. In the case of ordinary banks receiving Government subsidies, greater control and supervision is exercised.

VII. GOVERNMENT UNDERTAKINGS.

61. Ginseng Monopoly.

The ginseng monopoly, which once fell into a most discouraging state owing to indiscreet management, is now assuming brighter prospects by reason of the various improvement measures carried out since 1907, so that the area of cultivation has been considerably extended since 1908, and the manufacture of medical ginseng, which requires the roots of five-year-old plants at least, began to increase in the year 1911, as shown in the table below. Especially did the returns from this monopoly for the year 1913 augment, so that they showed twice the amount obtained in the preceding year :—

Fiscal Year	Ginseng Roots						
	No. of Growers	No. of Plantations	Area	Area yielding Roots	Quantity Purchased	Amount Paid	Average Price per <i>Kin</i>
1908	122	216	<i>Kin</i> 140,691	<i>Kan</i> 40,322	<i>Kin</i> 13,242	<i>Yen</i> 71,041	<i>Yen</i> 5.365
1909	102	278	197,357	22,514	7,903	31,910	4.038
1910	133	626	427,874	7,356	2,771	12,383	4.469
1911	183	916	837,906	14,345	7,719	36,760	4.762
1912	143	1,104	1,429,601	56,464	18,805	94,545	5.028
1913	147	970	1,497,458	120,941	53,100	271,705	5.117

(Continued)

Fiscal Year	Prepared Ginseng				Revenue Obtained
	Quantity Prepared	Sold			
		Quantity	Value	Average Price per <i>Kin</i>	
1908	<i>Kin</i> 4,173	<i>Kin</i> 12,064	<i>Yen</i> 561,000	<i>Yen</i> 46.502	<i>Yen</i> 561,000
1909	2,394	4,148	267,691	64.535	267,691
1910	894	2,623	175,868	67.048	175,876
1911	2,299	1,657	119,459	72.093	121,484
1912	5,886	4,645	379,561	81.714	393,661
1913	17,122	9,552	700,209	73.305	710,570

With regard to diseases attacking ginseng plants, preventive and curative measures have been carried out, as often stated in previous Reports, by using liquid formalin and bordeaux liquid. But acid phosphate of American origin, experiments with which have been made for several years past at the experimenting ground attached to the monopoly, proving not only far superior to formalin and bordeaux liquids, but more economical as manure, ginseng growers were induced to use this new stuff as far as possible.

The appointed districts for ginseng growing hitherto limited to three districts in Keiki Province and five districts in Kwōkai Province were, with the expansion of this monopoly, extended in the year 1913 to two more districts in Kwōkai Province and one in South Heian Province.

62. Salt Manufacture.

The construction of natural evaporation basins covering 1,031 *cho* at Kōryo Bay near Chinnampo, and Shūan near Jinsen (Chemulpo), being completed in the year 1912, nearly all the basins were in a position to furnish salt in the year under review. As alluded to in the last Annual Report, when these basins are fully ripened and can be utilized to their utmost extent, which will be but a few years hence, the total amount of the annual yield is expected to be over 100,000,000 *kin*. The salt obtained each year from these basins, since the commencement of its manufacture by evaporation, is shown in the following table :—

Fiscal Year	Kōryo Bay				Shūan			
	Area of Salt Basin	Quantity Produced	Quantity Sold	Value	Area of Salt Basin	Quantity Produced	Quantity Sold	Value
	<i>Cho</i>	<i>Kin</i>	<i>Kin</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Cho</i>	<i>Kin</i>	<i>Kin</i>	<i>Yen</i>
1907.	—	—	—	—	1	6,998	—	—
1908.	—	—	—	—	1	132,753	30,000	168
1909.	—	—	—	—	5	202,049	191,621	1,008
1910.	57	258,043	217,000	1,161	32	738,180	809,427	3,448
1911.	479	2,988,368	2,177,246	11,370	97	1,522,057	1,207,430	7,012
1912.	854	10,958,456	8,387,000	54,084	97	3,872,673	2,214,049	14,530
1913.	923	35,356,074	14,344,278	36,760	89	5,274,311	943,921	4,061

As shown in the above table, the amount of salt sold during the year 1913 exceeded by about 5,000,000 *kin* that sold in the preceding year ; but the decrease in value for the same year amounting to 28,000 *yen* was chiefly owing to the effect of keen competition by the import of cheap Chinese salt.

63. Heijō (Pyōng-yang) Coal Mines.

The mining of anthracite coal dust along the Daidō (Taidong) River in the vicinity of Heijō was begun by the Government in 1907. The principal mining districts are in Jidō Ward and Kobō Hill, Heijō Prefecture, and the annual output of these mines was estimated at as much as 110,000 tons (50,000 tons for Jidō Ward and 60,000 tons for Kobō Hill) after the completion of the extension work of the Mining Station, which took place in 1910 ; 110,951 tons being taken out during 1913, the output for the year was more than the estimates. In accordance with the contract for supplying anthracite coal dust to the Tokuyama Coal Briquet Manufacturing Station of the Imperial Navy, 91,700 tons were despatched to Tokuyama during the year 1913, while 6,000 tons were made into briquets by the Heijō (Pyōng-yang) Coal Mining Station of the Government-General, and 2,500 tons were sold to the general public. The business done by the Heijō Coal Mining Station during the fiscal year 1913, as compared with preceding fiscal years, is as follows :—

Year	Output	Quantity Sold	Receipts			Operating Expenses and Extension Works	Number of Working Days
			Sales	Other Sources	Total		
1910. . . .	<i>Tons</i> 100,173	<i>Tons</i> 99,466	<i>Yen</i> 761,045	<i>Yen</i> 923	<i>Yen</i> 761,968	<i>Yen</i> 731,134	291,185
1911. . . .	110,108	99,856	813,662	867	814,529	733,814	348,666
1912. . . .	122,414	105,668	898,839	1,087	899,926	819,479	427,785
1913. . . .	110,951	102,070	864,007	1,314	865,321	755,644	388,798

The total receipts of the Heijō Coal Mining Station for the fiscal year 1913 were 865,321 *yen*, derived from the sale of products. The total expenditure of the Station for the same fiscal year amounting to 755,644 *yen*, there was a net profit of 109,678 *yen* from this Government undertaking, showing an increase of 29,231 *yen* over the previous year.

For the further extension of mining operations, the work of surveying and investigating other coal-fields in Heijō Prefecture was commenced in the year 1912, and four districts were surveyed during the year under review.

64. Lumber Undertaking Station.

The area of the forests along the upper reaches of the Oryoku (Yalu) and Toman (Tumen) Rivers, under the management of the Lumber Undertaking Station of the Government-General, is so extensive that forests yielding timber trees were estimated to cover as much as 1,800,000 *cho*.

The business done during the fiscal year 1913 by the Lumber Undertaking Station of the Government-General in the felling of trees, logs rafted, and logs arriving at the station, shows rather dull as compared with the preceding fiscal year, owing to the limitations made in the felling or transportation of trees in order to maintain a steady and permanent undertaking, and to several hindrances arising from disturbances caused by floods, decrease of labour supply owing to rise in the price of food stuffs, etc. The following table shows the general business conditions for the last three years :—

Fiscal Year		Oryoku River					
		No. of Trees felled		No. of Logs rafted		No. of Logs arriving at Station	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1911	Cubic <i>Shaku</i> .	128,252	}	Ien	151,002	}	Ien
	Trees . . .	43,871			43,871		
1912	Cubic <i>Shaku</i> .	102,182	}	Ien	132,203	}	Ien
	Trees . . .	300			300		
1913	Cubic <i>Shaku</i> .	104,957	}	Ien	122,322	}	Ien
	Trees . . .	6,114			4,313		

The station is also conducting wood-sawing at Shin-gishū (Shin-wi-ju) at the mouth of the Oryoku River. The growth of the lumber market in the Peninsula is keeping this section busy all the year round. One of the saw-mills having been destroyed by fire in March, 1912, a larger mill equipped with improved modern machin-

ery was soon erected in the same year. Lumber cut and sold during the fiscal year 1913, as compared with preceding years, is shown in the following table :—

Year	Lumber		Quantity of Timber or Lumber Sold		Amount realized by Sale		
	No. of Trees for Lumber	No. of Logs	Trees	No. of Logs	Trees	No. of Logs	Total
1911	Cubic <i>Shaku</i> .	221,542	135,213	45,355	99,573	Yen	Yen
	Trees . . .	911	—	21,518	—	206,502	712,454
1912	Cubic <i>Shaku</i> .	159,013	96,168	82,471	100,849	345,956	924,887
	Trees . . .	980	—	17,438	114,042		1,270,843
1913	Cubic <i>Shaku</i> .	167,807	108,536	78,501	101,330	330,819	837,034
	Trees . . .	—	—	17,438	282,609		1,217,853

The number of working days of employees engaged at the Lumber Undertaking Station for felling, rafting, sawing, etc. during the fiscal year 1913, as compared with preceding years, is as follows :—

Year	No. of Days by Employees according to Nationality			Total
	Japanese	Korean	Chinese	
1911	70,927	172,781	99,803	343,511
1912	37,128	144,399	57,275	238,802
1913	44,060	121,629	98,168	263,857

VIII. CIVIL ENGINEERING WORKS.

65. Road Construction.

A. By the State. The general plan of constructing 23 State roads, measuring over 587 *ri*, at the cost of 10,000,000 *yen*, was to have been carried out in five consecutive years, beginning with the fiscal year 1911. But, owing to the financial retrenchment effected in the fiscal year 1913, the period for this consecutive road construction was lengthened to six years. In addition, 11 State roads, first and second class, measuring 156 *ri*, being selected for building or repairing in the year 1913, the cost was to be defrayed from the specified fund of 10,000,000 *yen* by economizing in construction expenses as far as possible, and the total length of State roads to be constructed with that fund was increased to 743 *ri*. With the balance of the fund allotted for the fiscal year 1912, amounting to 640,600 *yen*, and the fund for the fiscal year 1913 amounting to 2,307,000 *yen*, road construction was steadily carried on during the fiscal year 1913, and at the end of the year there was left a balance of 333,000 *yen* only, which sum is to be transferred to the account for the year following. Thus 5,166,000 *yen* was spent out of the 10,000,000 *yen* road construction fund up to the end of the fiscal year 1913.

Of the State road construction planned since the annexation as a six years' consecutive work, as much as 297.4 *ri* was completed by the end of the fiscal year 1913. Should there be added to this the construction prior to the annexation, the total length of State roads constructed by the Central Government reaches 505 *ri* 10 *cho*.

While the construction of new highways is in progress, the maintenance and repair of constructed roads ought equally to be carried out. To effect this in the case of State roads, 180,000 *yen* was apportioned in the budget for the fiscal year 1913, and 78,700 *yen* of that sum was given to Provincial Governments, as these were required to participate in repairing State roads.

B. By Local Governments. Road construction by the Central Government only being still inadequate for the expansion of transportation facilities, Local Governments are required not only to construct local roads but to participate in constructing State roads of the first and second class, especially since the annexation. Roads were constructed by Local Governments not only with money

defrayed from the Local Expenses Funds, or with subsidies given by the Central Government, but with contributed labour,* or *corvee*.

During the year under review the roads constructed with the assistance of the subsidy given by the Central Government aggregate 102 *ri* 31 *cho*, their aggregate cost amounting to 519,200 *yen*, of which 298,500 *yen* represents the subsidies granted. In addition, the old roads repaired by Local Governments during the year under review aggregate 1,533 *ri* 17 *cho*. Should these be added to those constructed or repaired during preceding years, the aggregate length of roads constructed or repaired by Local Governments since the annexation reaches 4,680 *ri* 17 *cho*, as shown in the following table :—

September, 1910—March, 1914.

Class of Road	Width	Length constructed by State Subsidies	Length constructed by Local Expenses Fund and Labour Contribution	Total
	<i>Ken</i>	<i>ri</i>	<i>ri</i>	<i>ri</i>
First Class Roads	4	8.21	186.02	194.23
Second Class Roads	3	112.22	951.26	1,064.12
Third Class Roads	2	98.01	1,422.00	1,520.01
Other Roads	—	24.27	1,876.26	1,901.17
Total		243.35	4,436.18	4,680.17

In addition, first class roads measuring 39 *ri* 19 *cho*, second class roads 103 *ri* 15 *cho*, and third class roads 115 *ri* 21 *cho*, were constructed by Local Governments prior to annexation.

66. Network of Roads in the Peninsula.

As alluded to in the last Annual Report, the Road Regulations promulgated in April, 1911, provide for the classification of roads

* The custom of *Pnyok* (壓役), contribution of labour for road construction or other public works, has been in existence for ages past. This system of labour contribution became later on greatly abused, and gradually most of the *yangban*, the literati, and influential people were exempted from the service, until finally those called upon for such service were the small farmers only. As this system in itself is good, and of great use in road construction, it has been adopted to help on the work. However, in order to distribute the burden equally, the authorities concerned call upon Koreans and Japanese alike, whether rich or poor, for labour contribution, allowing those not capable of contributing labour to liquidate the demand by the payment of a sum of money corresponding to the amount of labour required of them.



Newly Constructed State Road.



Improved Street in Keijō.

and set forth that the maintenance and repair of first and second class roads shall be undertaken by the Central Government, that of third and fourth class roads by Local Governments, and of others, i. e. village roads, by village communities. Yet first and second class roads or State roads having close relations with the localities served by them, the Provincial Governments were, in accordance with the Government-General's Instruction No. 60 issued in May, 1912, made responsible for the maintenance and repair of State roads in their respective jurisdictions. Meanwhile the Government drew up the plan* of the network of State roads, first and second class, which was to be carried out by constructing new roads or repairing old ones. Roads of the first class have a width of four *ken* or more, and include those running between Keijō and the seats of Provincial Governments, garrison towns, fortresses, naval stations, important ports, and railway stations, and such as are important from a military and economic point of view. Roads of the second class have a width of three *ken* or more, and are those running between seats of Provincial Governments, or those running from such seats to places in which Prefectural or District Magistracies are located, or to important ports or railway stations. The aggregate length of these State roads constituting the road system in the Peninsula amounts to 3,302 *ri*. Of this length, 208 *ri* was constructed prior to the annexation and during the Protectorate régime; 770 *ri* 18 *cho* has been under construction since the annexation with the road construction fund of 10,000,000 *yen*; 27 roads measuring 223 *ri* 17 *cho* are to be constructed by Local Governments in three consecutive years from the year 1914 with a subsidy from the Central Government; and old roads measuring 1,401 *ri* are being repaired, thus the road system to be constructed or repaired up to the year 1916 aggregates 2,604 *ri* 2 *cho*. The remaining roads aggregating 698 *ri* and old roads to be repaired by the provinces which aggregate 1,401 *ri* 33 *cho*, making a total of 2,099 *ri*, will be constructed or repaired in the next stage of road construction.

67. Harbour Improvement.

As stated in the last Report, the general plan of the further extension work of harbour improvement in Fusan, Jinsen, Chinnampo, and Heijō, such as would provide full facilities for connecting land and water traffic, which was to be carried out as a six years'

* See the appended map of Korea showing network of roads.

consecutive work from the fiscal year 1911, at an estimated cost of 8,271,829 *yen*, as the second stage in harbour improvement, was modified so as to be spread over seven consecutive years. In the three years up to the end of the year under review 4,322,081 *yen* was actually expended. In Fusan Harbour the mooring equipment for Ferry Steamers and the railway station on the first wharf have been completed, while more than half of the work of constructing the second large wharf, dredging the navigable route, and extension of a break-water with a double line of stone embankments from Sōryō in the direction of Fusanchin was completed. In Jinsen (Chemulpo) nearly 40 per cent. of the work of constructing a large wet dock, dredging of the navigable route, and erection of a training wall was completed. The construction of an open dock and a quay wall in Chinnampo Harbour being almost completed at the end of the year under review, the improved harbour is to be actually in use within the next year. The dredging work of Unan Shoal in Daidō River in front of the Custom House at Heijō (Pyōng-yang) and landing equipments were all completed.

With the growth of foreign trade in the port of Gensan (Wonsan), especially after the completion of the railway connecting the town with Keijō (Seoul), the present harbour equipment is very inadequate, so a harbour system for allowing at least direct connection between land and sea is planned to be set up near the mouth of the Akada River.

68. River Improvements.

Rivers of considerable length are by no means few in the Peninsula. But proper care or improvement of the majority of the river systems being neglected, together with the deforestation of mountains, vast tracts of land bordering rivers are not only left untilled, but many thousand *cho* of cultivated land are subjected to natural calamities. Furthermore, occasional floods not only cause the loss of thousands of lives, but damage navigable streams and serviceable harbours. Although the need for river improvement was felt, such could not be commenced owing to financial limitations and the execution of other undertakings of a more urgent nature.

The last Annual Report treated of the improvement work of the Akada, a river running into the middle of the harbour at Gensan. This improvement work being completed in January, 1913, at the cost of 100,135 *yen*, occasional floods, which not only used to



Fusan Harbour.



Second Wharf in course of Construction, Fusan Harbour.



Newly Constructed Open Dock, Chinnampo Harbour.



Quay Wall of Above.

shallow the harbour by forming sandbanks, but often inflicted considerable damage upon the town, are now successfully prevented.

Improvement of other principal rivers in the Peninsula is now under consideration and investigation. Meanwhile the enacting of the Regulations for Controlling Rivers is also under consideration.

69. Investigation referring to Civil Engineering Works.

The investigation of important river systems and the physical features of harbours, including highways, is very important in the carrying-out of civil engineering works relating to river, harbour, and road improvement.

For the investigation of these civil engineering works, 32,644 *yen* has been appropriated since the fiscal year 1912.

70. New Building for Government-General.

The present offices of the Government-General are those of the former Residency-General, built in 1907 as a temporary erection of wood, and made use of by the Government-General since the annexation, after repairing or extending them. The building is not only unsuited as offices of the Central Government in the Peninsula, but is located in an inconvenient place, so the Government decided to build offices for the Government-General of a permanent nature in a better location at Keijō. A Government architect, who was sent to Europe and America to inspect and study various Government buildings, and a foreign architect temporarily engaged by the Government, are busily drawing up the plans for such a building. Meanwhile the examination of a site and the selection of building materials are being carried out.

IX. COMMUNICATIONS.

71. Railway Traffic.

The total length of railway lines open to traffic, passenger or freight, was 970.2 miles at the end of the fiscal year 1913, showing an increase of 133.2 miles as compared with the preceding fiscal year. This increase was principally due to the opening of further portions of the Keijō-Gensan and Taiden-Kunsan lines. On examining operating results, the total train mileage is found to have been 3,570,366 miles, and the total traffic receipts, 6,349,848 *yen*, showing an increase, respectively, of 554,379 miles and of 522,880 *yen*. Transportation traffic conducted during the fiscal year 1913, as compared with the preceding fiscal year, is shown in the table below :—

Description	1913-14	1912-13	Increase (+) or Decrease (-)
Length of Lines open to Traffic . .	<i>Miles</i> 970	<i>Miles</i> 837	+ <i>Miles</i> 133
Total Train Mileage,	3,570,366	3,015,987	+ 554,379
Total Number of Passengers . . .	4,995,441	4,399,022	+ 596,419
Total Amount of Luggage . . .	<i>Kin</i> 13,659,700	<i>Kin</i> 11,984,452	+ <i>Kin</i> 1,675,248
Total Amount of Freight	<i>Tons</i> 1,388,915	<i>Tons</i> 1,105,362	+ <i>Tons</i> 283,553
Total Receipts from Passengers . .	<i>Yen</i> 3,815,806	<i>Yen</i> 3,545,225	+ <i>Yen</i> 270,581
Total Receipts from Freight . . .	2,534,042	2,281,743	+ 252,299
Total	6,349,848	5,826,968	+ 522,880
Average Receipts from Passengers .	<i>Yen</i> 11.49	<i>Yen</i> 12.10	- <i>Yen</i> 0.61
Average Receipts from Freight . .	7.62	7.84	- 0.22
Total Average Receipts	19.09	19.86	- 0.77

As shown in the above table, the increased returns in each item of traffic for the fiscal year 1913 are principally due to the increase in passengers and freight, consequent upon the extension of traffic along the Keijō-Gensan and Taiden-Kunsan lines, to the commencement of direct joint transportation with the South Manchuria Railway, and to other improvements introduced in the traffic. But

decrease of average receipts from passengers and freight per day per mile is undoubtedly due to extension of the parts newly opened to traffic of the Keijō-Gensan and Taiden-Kunsan lines, passengers and freight over these being comparatively scarce as yet.

Of the many improvements made in the traffic, (1) the express train over the Fusan-Antung line runs direct to the wharf at Fusan since April, 1913, as the Manchurian Express; (2) the time-table being revised, the express train hitherto running between Fusan and Keijō continued its run as far as Antung in China; (3) joint traffic arrangement between the Imperial Government Railways of Japan and the South Manchuria Railways for conveyance of passengers and goods via the Chosen Railway lines was put into effect in May; (4) an arrangement of the so-called joint service with the Peking-Mukden line of China being made in October, 1913, great convenience is afforded tourists to Peking and other places in North China; (5) the express train service on the Chosen-Manchuria line, hitherto limited to first-class cars, had second-class cars attached to it from November, 1913; etc.

With regard to the railway account, the total receipts from the railways for the fiscal year 1913 reached 7,852,185 *yen*, being an increase of 15 per cent., as compared with the figures for the preceding fiscal year; while the total expenses incurred in operating the railways, including the expenses of the Railway Bureau, amounted to 6,283,958 *yen*, being an increase of 5 per cent. Thus the net profits of the railways amounted to 1,568,227 *yen* for the fiscal year 1913 as against 852,868 *yen* for the preceding fiscal year. Judged by these results the railways in the Peninsula are gaining financial stability.

As to the capital account of the railways, the increase for 1913 was about 8,661,648 *yen*. Adding this amount to the capital brought forward from preceding years, the total capital reaches 123,382,034 *yen*.

72. Railway Construction.

The general plan of the construction work of two railways—the Keijō-Gensan line measuring 138.4 miles, and the Taiden-Mokpo line with a branch to Kunsan measuring in all 175.8 miles—to be carried out in five consecutive years from 1910 was set forth in the previous Annual Report. The construction work of the Taiden-Mokpo line being completed in January, 1914, traffic over the whole line was commenced in the same month, and the opening ceremony

was held on the 22nd of March. The construction work of the Keijō-Gensan line nearing completion at the end of the fiscal year under review (March 31, 1914), traffic over the whole line was expected to be commenced by August.

As to improvement in the railway system, the construction of the second railway bridge over the Kankō (*Han*) on the Keijō-Fusan line, erection of a compressed air plant, removal of the Railway Hospital, and extension of the railway line to connect with the open dock in Chinnampo Harbour were all completed during the fiscal year 1913.

For railway construction and improvement works, a sum of 8,500,000 *yen* was apportioned for the fiscal year 1913. The unexpended amount for the previous fiscal year, 296,182 *yen*, being added, the total amount allotted for the fiscal year 1913 was 8,796,182 *yen*, of which 8,469,387 *yen* was actually expended during that year, leaving a balance of 326,794 *yen*.

73. Plan for Railway in Kankyō Provinces.

The construction of the Taiden-Mokpo line and the Keijō-Gensan line being nearly completed, the laying of a new railway in the north-eastern part of the Peninsula, to run through North and South Kankyō Provinces by extending the Keijō-Gensan line as far as the Chinese boundary, is planned. The total length of this trunk line will measure 373.7 miles, reaching its terminus at Kainei with a branch line of 5.3 miles connecting it with Seishin Port. Another railway extending from a point on the Masampo line to Chinkai with a length of 13 miles was also planned. But the financial condition of the Government-General not being able to meet the expenditure involved, it was decided that parts of the railway running through North and South Kankyō Provinces, viz., 34.8 miles running from Gensan toward Yeikō and 58.6 miles running from Seishin Harbour toward Kainei, should be constructed as the first stage, and consent to this was obtained in the 31st Session of the Imperial Diet (1914).

74. Tramways and Light Railways.

As alluded to in the last Annual Report, several regulations concerning tramways and light railways were promulgated in 1912. The regulations require promoters of such undertakings to obtain

permission of the Governor-General. During the fiscal year 1913, permission was given to build a tramway or light railway to five applications. The following table shows the general conditions of tramways and light railways existing at the end of the fiscal year 1913 :—

Description	No. of Proprietors	Length of Track		No. of Passengers	Freight and Luggage
		Opened	Unopened		
1911 { Electric Car . . . } { Light Railway . . . } { Light Street Car (Manual) . . }	3	<i>Miles</i> 13.4	<i>Miles</i> 20.5	6,451,305	<i>Car loads</i> 1,874
		6.2	—	103,067	<i>Tons</i> 353
		1.3	6.5	90,533	—
1912 { Electric Car . . . } { Light Railway . . . } { Light Street Car (Manual) . . }	4	14.6	12.1	10,031,402	<i>Car loads</i> 1,810
		5.8	138.2	156,523	<i>Tons</i> 4,155
		1.9	—	80,216	5,766
1913 { Electric Car . . . } { Light Railway . . . } { Light Street Car (Manual) . . }	6	16.0	12.3	11,290,187	<i>Car loads</i> 1,050
		5.8	155.5	199,773	<i>Tons</i> 1,313
		1.9	13.4	75,365	8,739

(Continued)

Description	Capital		Traffic Account		
	Authorized	Paid-up	Receipts	Expenditure	Profits
1911 { Electric Car . . . } { Light Railway . . . } { Light Street Car (Manual) . . }	<i>Yen</i> 6,500,000	<i>Yen</i> 3,000,000	<i>Yen</i> 239,001	<i>Yen</i> 141,038	<i>Yen</i> 97,963
	3,000,000	750,000	10,599	8,441	2,158
	72,408	20,000	8,753	7,458	1,295
1912 { Electric Car . . . } { Light Railway . . . } { Light Street Car (Manual) . . }	6,500,000	3,750,000	392,351	163,824	138,527
	3,350,000	1,050,000	18,841	10,449	8,392
	26,600	19,149	8,423	6,414	2,009
1913 { Electric Car . . . } { Light Railway . . . } { Light Street Car (Manual) . . }	6,500,000	4,603,852	327,128	159,918	167,210
	3,750,000	1,125,000	23,254	11,687	11,567
	176,600	19,842	9,299	7,660	1,639

75. Coastwise Transportation.

Coastwise transportation, including river transportation, was encouraged by appointing certain ships, registered in the ports of

Chosen by a steamship company, to call regularly at specified ports, and certain subsidies were granted to such.

In the year 1913, ships engaged in the contract service of coastwise transportation numbered 40, while the ports, towns, or stations of call numbered 155. During the year under review, the cargo carried by these ships aggregated 1,189,268 boxes or packages, the passengers aggregated 146,017, and mail packages 159,356.

Further details of these contract navigation services in the coastwise transportation, existing at the end of December, 1913, may be seen in the following table :—

Description	No. of Navigation Routes	No. of Ships	Tonnage	No. of Ports of Call	Length of Navigation Routes	No. of Voyages
Coastwise Transportation . .	11	33	9,210	134	2,847	1,539
River Transportation . . .	2	7	176	21	113	615
Total	13	40	9,386	155	2,960	2,154

(Continued)

Description	Aggregate Length of Navigation	Pieces of Freight	No. of Passengers	No. of Mail Packages	Amount of Subsidy given
Coastwise Transportation . .	455,408	1,180,725	136,321	153,620	326,777 Yen
River Transportation . . .	38,896	8,543	9,696	5,736	15,575
Total	494,304	1,189,268	146,017	159,356	342,352

In addition, coastwise transportation, other than that done by contract service, was carried on by many lines owned by various proprietors.

Several steamship companies of Japan also engaged in the coastwise navigation of the Peninsula in the course of their regular lines to China and Vladivostok.

76. Communication Facilities.

With the growth of local development and increase in Japanese residents, the postal, telegraphic and telephonic services were expanded and improved as far as the amount apportioned in the

budget would allow. The growth of these communication facilities for several years past can be seen in the following table :—

Fiscal Year	No. of Offices dealing with Ordinary Mail	No. of Offices dealing with Parcels	No. of Offices dealing with Money Orders & Savings Bank	No. of Offices dealing with Telegrams			No. of Offices dealing with Telephones		No. of Offices dealing with Treasury Accounts
				Japanese	English	Korean	Exchange Offices	Communications Offices	
1908-09	427	275	272	172	115	110	20	44	150
1909-10	438	293	290	259	203	199	24	49	150
1910-11	447	338	334	309	250	248	32	185	271
1911-12	465	465	463	370	303	303	43	235	396
1912-13	485	485	484	440	373	366	45	300	417
1913-14	500	500	499	510	434	427	45	366	431

The receipts from the postal, telegraphic and telephonic services augmenting yearly, they have exceeded the expenditure of the communication services since the year 1910, as shown in the following table :—

Fiscal Year	Ordinary Revenue	Ordinary Expenditure	Excess of Revenue	Deficit of Revenue	Extra-ordinary Expenditure
1908-09	Yen 1,710,207	Yen 2,015,967	Yen —	Yen 305,760	Yen 287,737
1909-10	2,004,995	2,126,591	—	121,596	303,558
1910-11	2,518,045	2,278,075	239,970	—	295,672
1911-12	2,593,316	2,285,124	308,192	—	488,182
1912-13	2,963,107	2,592,335	370,772	—	488,460
1913-14	3,135,867	2,725,135	410,732	—	392,954

A. Postal Services. The general business conducted by the post offices of the Government-General in the matter of ordinary mails, post parcels, postal money orders, and post office savings banks is increasing considerably year by year, as shown in the following table :—

Fiscal Year	Ordinary Mails		Parcels	
	Collected	Delivered	Collected	Delivered
1908-09 . . .	35,659,758	37,614,979	362,768	601,765
1909-10 . . .	40,722,812	43,277,820	489,173	750,967
1910-11 . . .	47,083,570	53,181,471	661,625	928,097
1911-12 . . .	54,209,410	63,421,597	787,236	1,116,352
1912-13 . . .	61,725,019	71,739,771	982,578	1,351,692
1913-14 . . .	72,074,036	81,339,549	1,098,726	1,386,610

(Continued)

Fiscal Year	Money Orders		Post Office Savings Banks	
	Issued	Paid	No. of Depositors	Amount of Deposits
1908-09 . . .	Yen 22,607,990	Yen 16,120,371	80,587	Yen 1,675,658
1909-10 . . .	24,534,299	18,848,875	106,644	2,331,663
1910-11 . . .	28,289,199	22,528,959	138,986	3,206,465
1911-12 . . .	29,250,717	24,089,746	223,599	4,365,996
1912-13 . . .	29,921,996	24,513,793	437,518	5,083,735
1913-14 . . .	28,640,360	23,689,677	641,173	5,692,059

B. Telegraphic and Telephonic Services. The progress made in the telegraphic and telephonic services for several years past is tabulated below :—

Telegraph.

Fiscal Year	Telegraph Lines		No. of Messages			Receipts
	Length of Lines	Length of Wires	Sent	Received	In Transit	
1908-09 . . .	Rs 1,317.05	Rs 2,886.33	1,362,147	1,328,602	2,189,012	Yen 472,741
1909-10 . . .	1,376.25	3,170.14	1,626,433	1,587,689	2,505,388	511,922
1910-11 . . .	1,389.05	3,172.01	2,059,648	2,008,920	3,058,667	625,073
1911-12 . . .	1,407.21	3,392.17	2,201,085	2,132,547	3,101,373	596,692
1912-13 . . .	1,532.16	3,900.11	2,314,990	2,247,080	3,303,046	655,216
1913-14 . . .	1,684.14	4,538.20	2,251,329	2,201,685	3,406,819	606,155

Telephone.

Fiscal Year	Telephone Lines		No. of Users	No. of Automatic Telephone Boxes	No. of Communications	Receipts
	Length of Lines	Length of Wires				
1908-09 . . .	<i>Ri</i> 81.09	<i>Ri</i> 2,244.29	4,031	21	12,562,848	<i>Yen</i> 297,789
1909-10 . . .	101.35	3,192.30	5,506	27	16,781,141	412,184
1910-11 . . .	124.17	4,148.20	6,448	30	21,260,918	578,909
1911-12 . . .	1,012.28	6,412.13	8,024	35	29,146,674	713,847
1912-13 . . .	1,022.25	7,258.12	8,961	47	36,417,940	850,514
1913-14 . . .	1,050.02	7,584.02	9,469	54	38,652,324	927,360

C. Supervision of Electric Undertakings. The Communications Bureau of the Government-General has also the charge of controlling matters relating to electric business, and of investigation of the important river systems in connection with encouragement to be given in utilizing hydro-electric power. Such investigation concerning the Rakutō, Kinkō, Rinshin, Daidō, Seisen, Dainei, Tanshin, and Ryūkō rivers was all but completed at the end of the year under review, and the aggregate number of horse-power capable of being furnished by them was estimated at 33,140.

77. The Observatory.

The present system of meteorological observation in the Peninsula is carried on by a Meteorological Observatory Station, nine branch stations, and sixty-nine entrusted stations (the duty of making simple observations has been assigned to some of the army stations, local governments, model farms, etc.). Storm signals, of which there was formerly only one at the principal observatory station at Jinsen, were installed at 12 places where branch observatories and entrusted stations were located.

Owing to the increase in exchanges of communication between meteorological observatories in China, Asiatic Russia, and especially Japan, the weather forecasts or storm warnings were more accurately given than was formerly the case.

78. Light-Houses, etc.

Light-houses, etc. in the Peninsula were increased to 215 up to the end of the year under review. Details of illuminating apparatus along the Korean coasts existing at the end of each year since 1908 can be seen in the following table :—

Year	Night Signals					Day Signals				Fog Signals		Total
	Light-houses	Post Lights	Leading Lights	Leading Beacons	Lighted Buoys	Buoys	Beacons	Land Marks	Leading Marks	Fog Horns	Fog Guns	
1908 (December)	17	4	2	4	2	49	5	14	—	5	1	103
1909 (December)	21	4	2	4	3	57	6	21	1	7	1	127
1910 (December)	29	4	2	7	6	52	8	15	9	10	2	144
1911 (March).	40	2	1	8	6	54	11	13	22	14	2	173
1912 (March).	45	2	1	13	8	66	12	—	36	15	2	200
1913 (March).	47	1	1	13	11	66	13	—	40	15	2	209
1914 (March).	50	1	1	14	12	68	11	—	41	15	2	215

The ships passing these navigation signals during the year under review aggregated 84,603, being an increase of 19,477 over the preceding year.

X. COMMERCE.

79. Foreign Trade for 1914.

The trade with Japan and foreign countries in the Peninsula, import and export, increased rapidly every year up to 1913, that year making for itself a record in the history of the foreign commerce of Korea. Of the trade for the year 1914, although the import trade fell off more than 8,000,000 *yen*, the export trade showed a continuous increase. The European crisis affected more or less the foreign trade of Korea, as was the case with other countries. The following table gives particulars.

Year	Exports	Imports	Total	Excess of Imports
1904.	7,530,715	27,402,591	^{<i>Yen</i>} 34,933,306	^{<i>Yen</i>} 19,871,876
1905.	7,916,571	32,971,852	40,888,423	25,055,281
1906.	8,902,509	30,304,522	39,207,031	21,40,2013
1907.	16,983,936	41,611,530	58,595,466	24,627,594
1908.	14,113,310	41,025,523	55,138,833	26,912,213
1909.	16,248,888	36,648,770	52,897,658	20,399,882
1910.	19,913,843	39,782,756	59,696,599	19,868,913
1911.	18,856,955	54,087,682	72,944,637	35,230,727
1912.	20,985,617	67,115,447	88,101,064	46,129,830
1913.	30,878,944	71,580,247	102,459,191	40,701,303
1914.	34,388,787	63,231,461	97,620,248	28,842,674
Increase (+) or Decrease (-) of Foreign Trade for 1914 against 1913	+ 3,509,843	- 8,348,786	- 4,838,943	11,858,629

In the foreign trade of Korea for the year 1914, the total value of exports and imports being 34,388,787 *yen* and 63,231,461 *yen*, respectively, their aggregate amount reaches 97,620,248 *yen*. Adding exports and imports of specie and bullion, the total foreign trade of the Peninsula reached 108,748,961 *yen*. There was an increase of 3,509,843 *yen* in exports, but a decrease of 8,348,786 *yen* in imports, as against the preceding year.

This significant growth of exports, making a record for the foreign trade of the Peninsula, was principally due to sales in rice, the principal agricultural product of the Peninsula. The export of rice alone amounted to 17,098,581 *yen*, showing an increase of 2,605,004 *yen*, as compared with the preceding year. This remarkable increase in the export of rice was due to greater abundance in yield, in spite of the cheaper price of this staple then prevailing in Japan. The increase in exports was augmented by increase in other agricultural products, mineral products, etc., viz., cotton, gold ore, coal, and manures, which respectively represent 183,008 *yen*, 177,313 *yen*, 100,387 *yen*, and 176,479 *yen* in increase, as compared with the preceding year. The augmentation of these products is undoubtedly due to the measures for industrial and agricultural encouragement carried out during the past years. The increase in exports being also affected by the European crisis, there was a greater demand for Korean cow-hides and live stock in Russia, so that exports of these products rose in value to over 2,000,000 *yen*, being an increase of over half a million *yen* as against the preceding year. On the other hand, the decrease in export of graphite and beans was also caused by the European crisis. Export of the former product, chiefly destined for Europe, has practically stopped since September, 1914, while export of beans to Japan was discouraged by the falling-off in the market price which was affected by the Manchurian bean, its export to Europe becoming extremely dull.

The decrease in the import trade for 1914 amounted to 8,348,786 *yen*. This remarkable decrease, in marked contrast to the import trade of the Peninsula in previous years, was undoubtedly due to the financial dullness occasioned to a certain extent by the European crisis. Yet this decrease was partly caused by decrease in the purchase of materials required for public works, as the first or second stage of certain public works,—railway, harbour and road construction—was completed, and the execution of other public works to be carried out in certain consecutive years was spread over longer periods. The purchasing power of the Koreans, temporarily augmented by the comparatively better wage paid to those engaged in public works and by the Imperial donation given to a certain class just after the annexation, again falling consequent on the completion of portions of the public works and through other causes, import of cotton goods fell off more than 2,000,000 *yen*. Imports of sugar, *saké* (wine), silk stuffs, etc. chiefly consumed by the Japanese residents in the Peninsula, whose purchasing power was crippled by the financial stringency prevailing throughout the year 1914, fell by

over 728,000 *yen*. There was also a decrease in other imports such as cigarettes, salt, candles, etc., these imports being partly replaced by those manufactured in the Peninsula.

Should the characteristic features of the foreign trade of the Peninsula for the year 1914 be enumerated, it would be plain that Korea could not possibly remain unaffected by the European crisis; nevertheless her exports still continued to increase in spite of the marked falling-off in her import trade, and the large excess of imports over exports hitherto so marked in the Korean trade substantially decreased in the year 1914.

80. Trade according to Countries.

In the foreign trade of Korea for 1914, Japan of course leads all other countries as heretofore. Her share represents about 69.3 per cent. of the total trade of 97,620,248 *yen*, or 61.7 per cent. of the imports and 83.2 per cent. of the exports. In the imports, China comes next with 12.3 per cent. of the total imports of 63,231,461 *yen*, the United States taking 9.7 per cent., Great Britain 8.6 per cent., and so on. In exports, China also comes next to Japan, her share representing 13.1 per cent. of the total 34,388,787 *yen* and Asiatic Russia stands at 3.2 per cent. Germany sold goods to Korea amounting to 917,791 *yen* in 1914, chiefly before the outbreak of the European war. On the other hand British India imported goods into Korea amounting to 507,375 *yen*, French Indo-China 402,932 *yen*, and Siam 1,836,941 *yen*.

The details of the foreign trade of Korea for 1914, 1913, and 1912, according to countries, are given in the following table:—

Country		1914	1913	1912	Percentage		
					1914	1913	1912
Japan	Exports	28,587,019	25,313,897	15,369,009	83.2	82.0	73.2
	Imports	39,046,962	40,429,055	40,766,013	61.7	56.5	60.7
	Total	67,633,981	65,742,952	56,125,022	69.3	64.2	63.7
China	Exports	4,518,021	4,183,561	4,058,164	13.1	13.5	19.3
	Imports	7,760,901	9,764,567	7,027,454	12.3	13.6	10.5
	Total	12,278,922	13,948,128	11,085,618	12.6	13.6	12.6

(Continued)

Country		1914	1913	1912	Percentage		
					1914	1913	1912
Asiatic Russia.	Exports	1,109,054 ^{Yen}	1,010,302 ^{Yen}	1,245,430 ^{Yen}	3.2	3.3	5.9
	Imports	102,545	63,972	73,374	0.2	0.1	0.1
	Total	1,211,599	1,074,274	1,318,804	1.2	1.0	1.5
British India	Exports	9	165	95	—	—	—
	Imports	507,375	1,219,275	102,832	0.8	1.7	0.1
	Total	507,384	1,219,440	102,927	0.5	1.2	0.1
French Indo-China	Exports	2	—	—	—	—	—
	Imports	402,932	692,165	4,200	0.6	1.0	0.1
	Total	402,934	692,165	4,200	0.4	0.7	0.1
Siam	Exports	5	3	114	—	—	—
	Imports	1,836,941	1,027,204	17,129	2.9	1.4	—
	Total	1,836,946	1,027,204	17,243	1.9	1.0	—
Great Britain	Exports	43,240	234,618	197,742	0.1	0.8	1.0
	Imports	5,434,130	7,545,411	9,802,015	8.6	10.5	14.6
	Total	5,477,370	7,780,029	9,999,757	5.6	7.7	11.4
Germany	Exports	3,514	3,144	5,585	—	—	—
	Imports	917,791	1,686,254	1,591,759	1.5	2.4	2.4
	Total	921,305	1,689,398	1,597,344	0.9	1.6	1.8
United States	Exports	92,370	89,600	95,552	0.3	0.3	0.5
	Imports	6,127,043	7,849,623	6,457,891	9.7	11.0	9.6
	Total	6,219,413	7,939,223	6,555,443	6.4	7.7	7.4
Other Countries	Exports	35,553	43,654	13,926	0.1	0.1	0.1
	Imports	1,094,841	1,302,721	1,280,780	1.7	1.8	1.9
	Total	1,130,394	1,346,375	1,294,706	1.2	1.3	1.5
Total	Exports	34,388,787	30,878,944	20,985,617	100	100	100
	Imports	63,231,461	71,580,247	67,115,447	100	100	100
	Total	97,620,248	102,459,191	88,101,064	100	100	100

81. Trade according to Ports.

The amount of exports and imports for 1914 according to ports, compared with previous years, and the percentage of the total trade done by them are shown in the following table :—

Port	Exports			Imports			Total		
	1914	1913	1912	1914	1913	1912	1914	1913	1912
	Thou- sand yen	Thou- sand yen	Thou- sand yen	Thou- sand yen	Thou- sand yen	Thou- sand yen	Thou- sand yen	Thou- sand yen	Thou- sand yen
Jinsen	5,255	5,818	3,787	14,217	17,589	18,488	19,473	23,407	22,276
Fusan	11,794	9,845	6,974	16,909	17,555	15,385	28,704	27,400	22,359
Gensan	1,141	1,327	1,115	4,201	5,386	4,751	5,343	6,714	5,866
Chinnampo	3,959	4,283	3,232	2,358	3,024	2,891	6,318	7,307	6,123
Keijō	631	336	170	11,136	11,049	11,640	11,768	11,386	11,810
Kunsan	6,177	4,199	1,711	2,713	3,281	2,714	8,891	7,480	4,426
Mokpo	2,429	1,953	1,075	1,877	2,812	2,138	4,306	4,766	3,213
Taikyu	248	217	123	1,438	1,532	1,259	1,686	1,749	1,382
Masanpo, Kōgan .	160	170	118	968	1,118	1,147	1,128	1,289	1,265
Seishin	171	104	64	1,477	1,266	1,165	1,648	1,370	1,229
Joshin	373	569	567	762	714	675	1,135	1,283	1,242
Shingishū, Ryūgam- po. }	1,762	1,630	1,672	2,317	3,054	1,632	4,079	4,685	3,305
Heijō	284	423	372	2,851	3,194	3,225	3,135	3,617	3,597
Total	34,388	30,878	20,985	63,231	71,580	67,115	97,620	102,459	88,101

The foreign trade of Fusan has increased largely in recent years, so that the exports there have exceeded those at Jinsen (Chemulpo) since 1908, and the imports since 1914. Notwithstanding the cities of Keijō and Heijō (Pyōng-yang) are located somewhat in the interior of the Peninsula, the import trade of these cities is on the increase year by year, owing to the advance in railway facilities, and the considerable increase in the Japanese population. The export trade of Kunsan, Mokpo, and Chinnampo also considerably increased, the rice exported from North Zenla Province through Kunsan, and the mineral products and grain through Chinnampo showing growth year by year.

82. Specie and Bullion.

In 1914, the exports of specie and bullion amounted to 10,824,515 *yen*, and the imports to 304,198 *yen*, showing an excess of 10,520,317 *yen* in the former. Comparison of these figures with those of previous years is shown in the following table :—

Description	Export			Import		
	1914	1913	1912	1914	1913	1912
	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>
Gold Coin. . .	500,000	11,000	26	505	—	—
Gold Bullion . .	9,664,267	9,961,515	9,141,297	12,168	7,003	5,924
Silver Coin . . .	649,300	946,599	950,780	238,535	113,306	1,367,377
Silver Bullion . .	10,948	24,899	32,129	52,990	81,790	99,227
Total . . .	10,824,515	10,944,013	10,124,232	304,198	202,099	1,472,528

83. Shipping.

Owing to the decrease of foreign commerce in Korea for 1914 and partly to the European war, the number and tonnage of vessels touching at Korean ports showed a slight decrease as set forth in the following table :—

Description	No. of Vessels			Tonnage		
	1914	1913	1912	1914	1913	1912
Steamers :—						
Japanese . . .	4,132	4,136	4,145	3,799,782	3,821,317	3,626,750
British	39	40	22	79,571	99,282	68,337
Chinese	7	1	2	5,865	573	653
German	2	4	11	7,933	15,720	38,252
Russian	7	5	—	2,211	1,327	—
Others	6	1	2	14,638	3,900	1,900
Sailing Vessels :—						
Japanese	3,249	3,428	3,846	80,433	79,302	91,927
Chinese	1,622	2,365	2,642	44,979	55,562	60,534
Russian	15	—	—	229	—	—
Total	9,079	8,980	10,670	4,035,641	4,076,883	3,888,353

84. Customs Administration.

As alluded to in the last Annual Report, the Customs administration was readjusted in 1912 for smoother working by promulgating several Ordinances concerning the Customs tariff, tonnage dues, bonded ware-houses, etc. In order to improve the frontier trade along the Oryoku (Yalu) and Toman (Tumen), which was left in great disorder, several regulations concerning frontier customs and its affiliated regulations were promulgated in the year under review.

The proceeding with regard to protest and appeal against the valuation of dutiable goods and assessment of duties, followed that of Japan in accordance with the Regulations for Chosen Customs Duties. If any persons are dissatisfied with the assessment of duties, the valuation of goods made by the appraisers, or the action of taking over the goods at their declared value with the addition of five per cent., they may appeal to a Customs Tariff Appeal Examining Committee, which is composed of the Civil Governor, acting as chairman, several Departmental Directors, the Chief Councillor, and the Director of the Revenue Bureau. During the year 1913 there was only one case brought before this Committee.

With regard to the transit of goods imported into Manchuria from or through Chosen, or exported from Manchuria to or through Chosen by railway via the Chosen-Manchuria frontier, the Imperial Government secured, by the Protocol concluded with the Chinese Government on December 22, 1905, the treatment of the most favoured nation, i. e., one-third reduction on the Chinese Customs tariffs, import and export, such as made in favour of goods imported or exported by the Russian Railway. An agreement relating to details being signed on May 29, 1913, between the Japanese Minister at Peking and the Inspector-General of the Chinese Customs, the treatment of one-third reduction on goods imported or exported to or from China by the Chosen or Manchuria Railways across the frontier was enforced on and after the second of June. This agreement soon affected to mutual advantage the trade relations between Japan and China as conducted by the Chosen Railway.

XI. AGRICULTURE.

85. Agricultural Encouragement and Improvement.

Agriculture being the principal occupation in Korea, eighty per cent. of the whole population are engaged in agricultural pursuits. Agricultural products to-day aggregate nearly 300,000,000 *yen* in value, while they account for eighty per cent. of the total export trade. The improvement of agriculture in Korea being of vital importance, Model Farms, a Cotton Planting Station, a Horticultural Station, Provincial Seedling Stations, Sericultural Training Stations, etc., have been established during several years past. From these stations better seeds, seedlings, and plants are being distributed among the agricultural classes. The farmers are further encouraged to correct their lack of knowledge by the distribution among them of improved tools, mulberry trees, silkworm eggs, etc. Technical Experts were engaged by the Central and Local Governments with the object of encouraging local agriculture and industry, and the proper guidance of the local people. Also improvement in irrigation has been encouraged. Competitive exhibitions of agricultural products were often held in order to stimulate improvement. To those engaging in agricultural improvement, individuals or corporations, subsidies were often given out of the Local Expenses Fund. Abolition of the export duty on the principal agricultural products, effected in 1912, is now encouraging the export of agricultural staples. The measures for preventing or exterminating insects or worms injurious to fruit trees and plants were rigorously carried out and the necessary regulations promulgated. Consequent upon these various progressive measures, not only are the agricultural products of the Peninsula gradually on the increase, as shown in the following section, but the products are far better in quality.

86. Increase in Agricultural Products.

The above-mentioned measures for agricultural encouragement and improvement soon favourably affected the amount of agricultural products, especially in the yield of rice, barley, millet, cotton,

cocoons, cattle, etc. The cultivation of fruit, potatoes, sweet potatoes, etc. is also steadily on the increase. The following table gives the amount of the principal agricultural products for the last three years :—

Description	1911	1912	1913	Percentage of Increase (+) or Decrease (—) for 1913	
				Against 1912	Against 1911
Rice	<i>Koku</i> 10,070,312	<i>Koku</i> 8,969,620	<i>Koku</i> 10,083,284	+ 12.4	+ 00.1
Wheat and Barley . . .	5,153,207	5,580,847	6,815,033	+ 24.8	+ 32.2
Beans (white)	2,097,391	2,452,203	2,414,208	— 01.5	+ 15.1
Beans (red)	703,948	835,171	784,321	— 06.4	+ 11.4
Millet	2,978,033	3,118,510	3,707,830	+ 18.9	+ 24.5
Cotton	<i>Kan</i> 3,632,987	<i>Kan</i> 4,845,301	<i>Kan</i> 5,687,135	+ 17.4	+ 56.5
Cotton (upland species, American origin) . . }	437,928	1,154,581	2,151,245	+ 86.3	+ 491.2
Cocoons	<i>Koku</i> 20,032	<i>Koku</i> 29,440	<i>Koku</i> 36,871	+ 25.2	+ 84.1
Cattle	<i>Head</i> 906,057	<i>Head</i> 1,040,720	<i>Head</i> 1,211,011	+ 16.4	+ 33.7

Of the cultivated lands in the Peninsula the area of paddy-fields amounted to 1,069,610 *cho* and that of upland to 1,820,974 *cho*, making a total of 2,890,585 *cho*, at the end of the year 1913. Compared with the whole area of the Peninsula, cultivated land shows only thirteen per cent.

With the object of extending the cultivated area, measures for utilizing waste lands and encouraging irrigation have been carried out by promulgating a Law relating to the Utilization of Waste Lands, and Regulations concerning Water Utilization Associations ; these will be treated of in the following sections.

The total area of State waste land granted to individuals or corporate bodies, from the enforcement of the Utilization Law up to the end of December, 1913, reached 19,817 *cho*, of which 13,244 *cho* are paddy-lands and 4,808 *cho* uplands.

87. Water Utilization Measures.

Agriculture being the principal occupation of the people from remote ages, irrigation systems existed even in mediæval times, so that barrages in rivers and irrigation reservoirs, thoroughly serviceable, were at one time to be seen in thousands of places. These

barrages and irrigating ponds were gradually neglected, however, until most of them were washed away or became deserted swamps. For several years past, measures for the improvement of these neglected barrages, dams, or ponds, have been carried out. Subsidies being given by the Government for the repair of these reservoirs or barrages, those repaired to a serviceable degree during the fiscal year under review, embraced ten provinces and numbered 276 barrages and 43 ponds. If these are added to those repaired in previous years, the barrages reach 621 and the reservoirs 48, while the increase in area receiving water from them amounts to 7,700 *cho*. The following table shows the barrages and reservoirs improved through the grant of subsidies during the four years from the year 1909, when this work was first commenced, and the results of such improvement.

Province	No. of Barrages and Ponds repaired	Irrigated Area		Increase in Rice Crop and Value		Expenditure on repairing Works
		Area before Repair	Area after Repair	Amount	Value	
Keiki	20	<i>Cho</i> 89.50	<i>Cho</i> 326.00	<i>Koku</i> 1,448	<i>Yen</i> 17,382	<i>Yen</i> 6,707
North Chusei	41	281.47	364.58	444	6,445	11,588
South Chusei.	28	165.50	418.30	1,213	14,874	15,317
North Zenla	99	1,374.45	3,652.85	12,604	181,985	54,297
South Zenla	71	685.80	1,242.80	3,383	43,682	22,775
North Keishō	23	598.00	1,180.90	5,728	71,020	9,127
South Keishō	61	1,958.40	2,467.80	2,150	38,292	19,124
Kwōkai	7	81.90	95.60	101	1,460	3,387
Total	350	5,235.02	9,748.83	27,071	375,139	142,322

On the other hand, with the object of encouraging water utilization, the Government caused those interested in irrigation in any one district to form a water utilization association, as far as circumstances permitted, by promulgating Regulations concerning Water Utilization Associations in March, 1906. Such Associations are authorized to levy from their members the necessary funds, labour contributions or articles, and to raise a loan for the construction or improvement of barrages or reservoirs, and their maintenance or protection devolves upon the association. At the end of the year 1913, eight associations were in existence in the agricultural districts of North Zenla, South Zenla, and South Keishō Provinces, as was the case at the end of the previous year, but their irrigating area

had increased to 12,046 *cho*. During the year 1913, 28 applications for formation of similar associations were submitted, of which three were granted.

88. Rice Cultivation, etc.

Rice being not only the principal staple of food for Koreans, but an important item of the export trade, the authorities exerted themselves most earnestly to effect improvement in rice cultivation, in order to advance the quantity of yield and quality of the product. As often stated in previous Reports, the better species, whether of Japanese or Korean origin, proving most productively assimilative to the climatic and soil conditions of the different parts of the Peninsula were distributed as widely as possible. The following table shows the area planted with these superior species in the year 1913, the amount of harvest, and the comparison between the yield of the improved and of the native species.

Description		Area of Land planted with improved Seeds	Amount of Harvest	Amount of Harvest per <i>tan</i>	Amount of Harvest of Native Origin per <i>tan</i>
Improved Rice {	Paddy Rice . . .	<i>Cho</i> 102,792.5	<i>Koku</i> 1,510,237	<i>Koku</i> 1.469	<i>Koku</i> 0.915
	Upland Rice. . .	508.6	3,787	0.745	0.623
	Total . . .	103,301.1	1,514,024		

Although the quality of the rice raised by the natives is not inferior to Japanese rice, the Korean rice imported into Japan was mostly classified as that of the second class or more inferior class in the Osaka market on account of it being usually mixed with grit or seeds of weeds. In order to improve the native process of rice cultivation and harvesting hitherto practised, so crude that the product was often mixed with the above undesirable additions, the farmers were encouraged to take out the weeds while the rice was still growing, and to use mats for husking unhulled rice instead of the beaten ground. Other improvements in rice cultivation or harvesting were encouraged by granting subsidies, or by distributing improved implements. Thus the Korean rice is undoubtedly improving yearly in quality, as well as in quantity.

89. Sericulture.

Improvement of sericulture, as stated in previous Reports, was carried out by the Government, central and local, by distributing superior species of mulberry trees and silkworm eggs of Japanese origin raised at the Model Farms, and by giving the proper training in and necessary lectures upon sericulture. As shown in the following table, the plantation of mulberry trees and the use of silkworm eggs of Japanese origin are rapidly increasing year by year.

Year	Area of Lands planted with Mulberry trees			No. of Families engaged in Sericulture	No. of Sheets of Silkworm Eggs			Production of Cocoons in <i>koku</i>		
	Japanese Origin	Native Origin	Total		Japanese Origin	Native Origin	Total	Japanese Origin	Native Origin	Total
1910	—	—	^{Cho} 3,344	76,037	—	—	^{Sheets} 77,008	2,136	11,795	^{Koku} 13,831
1911	—	—	3,931	101,662	—	—	111,289	4,642	15,390	20,032
1912	1,589	3,637	5,226	149,927	66,531	79,979	146,510	10,797	18,643	29,440
1913	3,337	4,125	7,462	167,342	106,925	96,786	203,711	22,528	14,343	36,871

The cultivation of wild silkworms, as carried on in the Antung districts of China beyond the Oryoku (Yalu), being capable of successful working in Korea, as the conditions in northern Korea and Antung are much alike, and the "*Quercus Mongolia*", on which these wild silkworms feed, abounding in both regions, the rearing of these wild silkworms was also encouraged in the northern parts of North Heian Province along the Oryoku River.

90. Silkworm Egg Culture Station.

As alluded to in the last Annual Report, many varieties of silkworm eggs having hitherto been imported from Japan by individuals, in addition to several varieties introduced by the Government or model stations, the maintenance of a uniform quality in silk produced in the Peninsula would be difficult unless suitable measures were taken. Based on the Governor-General's instruction, a silkworm egg culture station was formed at the Suigen Model Farm in 1913 in order to provide a limited variety of silkworm eggs and to distribute only the eggs of such in the Peninsula, i. e. the *Matamukashi*, *Koishi-*

maru and *Aojiku* for spring rearing ; the *Shinya* for summer ; and the *Hakuryu* for autumn.

91. Cotton Plantation.

As stated in previous Reports, not only are the climatic and soil conditions of the southern part of the Peninsula well suited to the growth of cotton, but it has been proved that the American upland cotton—especially “King’s-Improved”—gives far better results in quality as well as in quantity than the native cotton, and the plantation of this American species has been encouraged since 1906. Under the uniform encouragement of the Government, the cultivation of this species and its annual output have increased steadily year by year, as shown in the following table :—

Year	Area of Plantation	Production	Number of Planters
1906.	<i>Cho</i> 45	<i>Kin</i> 24,979	247
1907.	65	79,188	921
1908.	196	141,265	4,475
1909.	412	450,160	8,336
1910.	1,123	845,342	20,987
1911.	2,683	2,737,050	43,185
1912.	6,400	7,216,133	77,783
1913.	13,967	13,445,282	120,549

The increase in plantation of the upland cotton is such that it is now replacing that of the native cotton. The area planted with the native cotton, amounting to 45,500 *cho* in 1911, was reduced to 44,600 *cho* in 1912, and to 43,900 *cho* in 1913.

92. Fruit Trees.

Fruit-bearing trees, especially peach, apple, grape-vines, and others (except the orange, the plantation of which is almost hopeless), easily adapting themselves to the physical conditions of Korea, certain of them yield fruit of a better quality than that produced in Japan. The planting of fruit trees having been encouraged for several years past by the Model Farm, Horticultural Stations, and

Seedling Station, the number of agriculturists engaging in fruit cultivation has considerably increased. The following table shows the number of fruit trees and their yield during the year 1913.

Description	Apple	Grape vine	Chestnut	Walnut	Japanese Pear	Persimmon	Peach
No. of Trees	842,945	360,285	1,581,270	86,135	841,463	575,851	806,841
Yield in <i>Kan</i>	423,583	133,149	4,045,269	44,543	890,465	3,978,859	1,065,470

This increased production exceeding the general demand in the Peninsula, the authorities concerned and those interested in fruit cultivation are making investigation as to fruit markets in Manchuria, Siberia, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

93. Live-Stock.

With regard to the improvement of live-stock, the measures taken in previous years by the authorities concerned being pursued more extensively, cattle, hogs, fowl, etc., have not only increased in number, but have gradually improved in quality. During the year 1913, native bulls of superior constitution, to the number of 2,060, were selected and kept entirely for service. Subsidies, too, were given by the Central and Provincial Governments in order to make it easier for farmers to purchase stock bulls so as to improve the strain of cattle bred by them, and the custom of slaughtering gravid cows was discouraged. In addition, the formation of live-stock associations being encouraged with a view to securing a more uniform standard in the breeding of cattle, such associations were in existence in 19 places at the end of the year 1913, their members numbering 77,172.

Cattle and other principal live-stock existing at the end of December, 1913, as compared with preceding years, are shown in the following table :—

Year	Cattle			Horses	Donkeys
	Bulls	Cows	Total		
1911.	258,192	647,865	906,057	40,976	9,823
1912.	298,704	742,016	1,040,720	46,565	11,587
1913.	350,624	860,387	1,211,011	50,652	13,225

(Continued)

Year	Mules	Pigs	Goats	Sheep	Fowl
1911.	383	572,840	8,361	—	3,421,312
1912.	580	616,945	10,373	35	3,931,632
1913.	802	761,186	10,456	—	4,194,335

Cattle plague broke out during the year 1913 in the form of rinderpest, anthrax, foot and mouth disease, "schweine rothlauf" hog-cholera, rabies, symptomatic anthrax, etc. The proper measures for preventing such outbreaks being taken, they were not followed by any serious results.

94. Prevention of Injurious Insects.

With regard to the measures for preventing or exterminating insects or worms injurious to agricultural products, the authorities concerned did not neglect to take the proper steps to encourage the people by spreading among them the knowledge necessary for the prevention of injurious insects whenever a lecture or agricultural meeting was held. The local people gradually learning to appreciate these measures, the Regulations for Preventing Injurious Insects or Worms were promulgated on January 4, 1913, by which the Provincial Governor was himself made responsible for the proper execution of the provisions. Should there be an attack by injurious insects upon cultivated lands, paddy or upland, or the possibility of such an attack, the Provincial Governor may order a cultivator or land-owner to prevent or exterminate such insects. In case there is a tendency for the injurious insects to extend the area of their ravages, the Provincial Governor can carry out preventive measures by defraying the necessary expenditure out of the Local Expenses Funds, and may build detaches on cultivated land or burn or otherwise destroy agricultural plants or products, if such measures are required.

95. Model Experimental Stations.

A. Model Farm. The general function of, and the work carried out by the Model Agricultural and Industrial Farm, established in

1906 at Suigen, some 25 miles from Keijō, have been fully treated of in preceding Reports. The Farm is still seriously carrying out many experimental and laboratory works concerning the plantation of rice, various fruit-bearing trees, tobacco, hemp, German sugar-beet, and other industrial staples, in addition to cattle breeding, sericulture, etc.

In the improvement of sericulture, this Farm and the Branch Farm at Ryūsan are participating by making experiments regarding the industry. As already stated, a culture station for silkworm eggs was established at this Farm in 1913, in order to secure uniform production of silk in the Peninsula by distributing certain specified varieties raised by this station.

With the object of improving live-stock in the Peninsula, the breeding of cattle, pigs, and sheep is being experimented in by importing *Berkshire* pigs, *Simmmenthal* cows, and *Merino* sheep, and gradual improvement is observable. The breeding of sheep of Mongolian origin, which species is able to stand a cold climate, for adaptation to Korean climatic conditions, was first experimented in by this Farm by establishing a pasturage in Heikō District, Kōgen Province.

B. Branch Farms. In addition, Branch Farms of the Model Station situated at Ryūsan, Tokuson, Mokpo, Taikyū, and Heijō are also conducting experimental agricultural works according to the local conditions obtaining in each. The Taikyū and Heijō Branch Farms participating in experimental works relating to agricultural improvement in general, the former especially commenced experimental work in stock-farming in 1913 in order to improve the live-stock in the southern part of the Peninsula. The Ryūsan Branch Farm is conducting general sericulture works in addition to training Korean women in sericulture, and 26 students graduated from the sericulture training section in the year 1913.

The Tokuson Branch Farm continued experimental work in horticulture as before. A Detached Farm formed in April, 1912, in a suburb of Gensan, is conducting experimental works in the cultivation of fruit-bearing trees and vegetables fitted to the climatic conditions of the north-eastern part of the Peninsula.

For these Model Farm and Branch Farms, 215,531 *yen* was apportioned for the fiscal year 1913, of which 107,405 *yen* figured as extraordinary expenditure.



Apple-trees in Bloom at Tokuson Horticulture Station.



Pear Trees with Fruit.

An Apple-tree bearing several hundred Apples.

96. Provincial Seedling Stations.

With a view to improving agriculture in Korea on a more general scale, by distributing seeds and young plants showing greater tendency to adapt themselves to the varying climatic and soil conditions existing in the different localities, seedling stations are maintained by all the provinces except Keiki, South Keishō, and South Heian, in which a Model Farm or Branch Farm is located. The work of these stations was chiefly supported by the Special Fund for Local Needs, aided by subsidies granted by the Central Government. These stations, working on a fixed area, are chiefly conducting experiments in the culture of mulberry trees, the testing of rice and other agricultural staples, the growth of various vegetables suited to local conditions, and in distributing seeds and seedlings raised by them. In addition to investigating the agricultural conditions existing in their respective localities, the stations are guiding farmers by giving practical instruction in, and important lectures upon the use of improved agricultural tools, mat-making or other industrial training, planting of mulberry trees, cultivating and utilizing of waste lands, exterminating destructive diseases of vegetables and plants, and upon manuring and other important matters connected with agricultural development. These stations also conduct live-stock farming and distribution. Those who visited or consulted these stations during the year 1913 numbered over 50,000. For the expenses of these Provincial Seedling Stations 75,494 *yen* was apportioned for the fiscal year 1913, of which 61,010 *yen* was furnished by the Central Government.

97. Oriental Development Company.

The Oriental Development Company, engaging under Government protection in agricultural and industrial undertakings, by inviting and selecting skilled farmers and others as immigrants, and by furnishing them with the necessary funds, is participating in the development of the natural resources of the Peninsula. When payment of the fourth instalment on shares of the Company was called for in April, 1913, State cultivated lands to the extent of 1,563 *cho* of paddy-field and 1,145 *cho* of upland were transferred to the Company in lieu of the last payment on the shares owned by the Government. That is to say, State lands measuring 10,037.8 *cho*

in all were transferred to the Company as payment for the 60,000 shares valued at 3,000,000 *yen* taken up by the Government. These lands added to those purchased, contributed to, or reclaimed by the Company make the total area of lands owned by the Company at the end of the year under review 64,862 *cho*— 43,057 *cho* of paddy land, 17,471 *cho* of upland, 1,968 *cho* of forests, and 2,364 *cho* of other lands. The rents for these lands realized during the year under review reached over 1,690,000 *yen*, their tenants aggregating 140,000. The Company also participating in the improvement of rice cultivation, the paddy lands planted with superior species of rice totalled 4,200 *cho*, while the uplands planted with American upland cotton reached 103 *cho*. Horticulture being also conducted by the Company, more than 10,000 apples were sent, for the first time, to Mukden, China, by way of experiment. In the afforestation undertaking in Kwōkai Province, more than 4,400,000 trees were planted by the Company.

With regard to Japanese immigrants, those introduced by the Company numbered 2,123 families at the end of the year under review, and cultivated lands rented to them aggregated 3,710 *cho*— 3,231 *cho* of paddy land and 478 *cho* of upland.

One of the main lines of the Company's business is the provision of funds, necessary for exploitation purposes, to settlers, farmers, and others in Korea, and at the end of the fiscal year 1913 the total amount of funds loaned to farmers and others was 6,200,000 *yen*, being an increase of eighty per cent. on the loans existing at the end of the preceding year. Of these funds, 2,620,000 *yen* were loaned for agricultural enterprises, 790,000 *yen* for public undertakings, 2,300,000 *yen* for debentures issued by several Agricultural and Industrial Banks, and 480,000 *yen* for other purposes.

The following table shows the general business conditions of the Company for the last five years :—

Year	Capital		Shares owned by Government	Reserve Fund	Debentures issued	Government Subsidies
	Authorized	Paid-up				
	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>
1908 . . .	10,000,000	2,500,000	750,000	15,300	—	300,000
1909 . . .	10,000,000	2,500,000	750,000	55,500	—	300,000
1910 . . .	10,000,000	2,500,000	750,000	126,000	—	300,000
1911 . . .	10,000,000	5,000,000	1,500,000	207,800	—	278,000
1912 . . .	10,000,000	7,507,838	2,250,000	299,600	19,350,000	300,000
1913 . . .	10,000,000	10,000,000	3,000,000	428,400	19,350,000	300,000

(Continued)

Year	Business Account			Dividends	
	Receipts	Expenditure	Profit	Amount	Percentage
1908 . . .	<i>Yen</i> 311,975	<i>Yen</i> 159,754	<i>Yen</i> 152,221	<i>Yen</i> 26,600	6.0
1909 . . .	661,407	260,700	400,707	150,000	6.0
1910 . . .	1,268,569	564,714	703,800	150,000	6.0
1911 . . .	2,013,678	1,055,242	958,436	270,000	6.5
1912 . . .	2,645,565	1,491,863	1,153,702	450,000	6.5
1913 . . .	3,626,173	2,234,773	1,391,400	690,000	7.0

The business conditions for the year under review being much better along almost every line, the Company was able to pay shareholders, except the Government, a dividend of seven per cent., being an increase of one-half per cent. over the preceding year.

XII. TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

98. Business Corporations.

From January, 1911, when the Company Regulations first came into force, up to the end of the fiscal year 1913, those applying for permission to establish commercial corporations numbered 146. Of these, 104 were sanctioned, 24 were rejected, 13 were withdrawn by the applicants, and the remaining 5 were still undergoing official investigation. Rejected applications were principally those sent in by persons hoping to obtain easy money, or were such as would injure public interests, or were evidently foredoomed to failure on account of inadequacy of capital or of poor management.

Three applications for establishment of their main office in Chosen by foreign and Japanese corporations were all approved. Of 34 applications for establishment of branch offices in the Peninsula by corporations existent in Japan and foreign countries, 33 were sanctioned and one was rejected.

The following table shows the number and capital of the corporations, the establishment of which was approved during the three years and three months elapsing since the enforcement of the regulations :—

January, 1911-March, 1914.

Description		Ordinary Partnership		Limited Partnership		Joint Stock Company		Joint Stock Limited Partnership		Total	
		No. of Co.	Capital	No. of Co.	Capital	No. of Co.	Capital	No. of Co.	Capital	No. of Co.	Capital
Establishment of Company	Japanese .	10	Yen 303,000	15	Yen 414,000	29	Yen 4,389,000	—	—	54	Yen 5,106,000
	Korean .	4	230,200	8	165,520	9	1,380,000	—	—	21	1,775,720
	Japanese & Korean Joint Undertaking.	—	—	—	—	16	5,195,000	—	—	16	5,195,000
	Total .	14	533,200	23	579,520	54	10,964,000	—	—	91	12,078,720

(Continued)

Description	Ordinary Partnership		Limited Partnership		Joint Stock Company		Joint Stock Limited Partnership		Total		
	No. of Co.	Capital	No. of Co.	Capital	No. of Co.	Capital	No. of Co.	Capital	No. of Co.	Capital	
Establishment of Main Office	Japanese	—	Yen	1	Yen	1	37,000	—	Yen	2	39,500
		—	—	—	—	1	2,000,000	—	—	1	2,000,000
	Japanese & American Joint Undertaking	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total		—	—	1	2,500	2	2,037,000	—	—	3	2,039,500
Establishment of Branch Office	Japanese	2	558,500	1	500,000	20	27,955,000	1	5,000,000	24	34,013,500
		—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	3	—
	Korean	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	3	—
Foreign		—	—	1	12,000	3	1,941,000	—	—	4	1,956,000
	Total	2	558,500	3	512,000	25	29,899,000	1	5,000,000	31	35,969,500
Grand Total	18	1,091,700	27	1,094,020	81	42,900,000	1	5,000,000	125	50,085,720	

The following table shows the companies and capital according to the nature of the business :—

Description	New Companies		Main Office		Branch Office		Total	
	No. of Co.	Capital	No. of Co.	Capital	No. of Co.	Capital	No. of Co.	Capital
		Yen		Yen		Yen		Yen
Agriculture . . .	5	461,000	1	37,000	6	1,055,000	12	1,553,000
Commerce . . .	40	3,172,520	1	2,500	8	6,532,000	49	9,707,020
Industry and Reclamation . . . }	23	2,790,700	—	—	4	1,408,500	27	4,199,200
Mining	1	100,000	1	2,000,000	5	7,544,000	7	9,644,000
Rail and Transportation . . . }	10	3,770,500	—	—	3	17,750,000	13	21,520,500
Gas and Electric Undertakings . . }	11	1,732,000	—	—	—	—	11	1,732,000
Forestry	1	50,000	—	—	—	—	1	50,000
Fishing	—	—	—	—	4	680,000	4	680,000
Insurance	—	—	—	—	1	1,000,000	1	1,000,000
Total . . .	91	12,078,720	3	2,039,500	31	35,969,500	125	50,085,720

Thus business corporations in the Peninsula having been brought under proper supervision and control are now in better shape than before, and those which were ordered to dissolve in accordance with the Company Regulations on account of unjust enrichment or of acts injurious to the public peace were three only.

99. Markets.

Markets in the principal towns and cities play an important part in the commercial life of Koreans. Food products, clothing materials, and cattle are principally dealt in at these markets. The total number of markets existing at the end of the year 1913 was 1,152, and the transactions effected in these markets during that year reached 52,510,000 *yen* in value. Further particulars of the transactions done in these markets, according to provinces, can be seen in the table below:—

Province	No. of Markets	No. of Holdings	Value of Products or Articles sold in Markets					Total
			Agricultural Products	Marine Products	Textile Products	Cattle	Miscellaneous Articles & Products	
			<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>
Keiki	105	12,687	9,388,662	1,315,986	303,617	1,166,466	2,305,579	14,480,310
North Chūsei .	51	3,324	289,587	128,038	206,364	360,004	223,621	1,207,614
South Chūsei .	88	5,544	1,676,721	496,990	1,569,203	914,525	1,233,702	5,891,141
North Zenla .	81	4,717	517,237	238,916	563,598	602,721	361,331	2,283,803
South Zenla .	131	7,484	246,964	205,157	453,125	576,186	434,531	1,915,963
North Keishō .	148	9,472	952,353	617,286	628,520	1,278,757	773,962	4,250,878
South Keishō .	114	8,303	1,081,292	551,240	426,140	706,201	491,307	3,256,180
Kwōkai . . .	107	6,132	1,316,951	345,084	685,766	1,069,597	711,824	4,129,225
South Heian .	89	6,056	3,811,562	148,352	479,865	933,099	630,306	6,003,184
North Heian .	47	3,038	1,497,699	167,551	748,570	814,172	1,176,772	4,404,764
Kōgen	93	4,777	158,671	135,274	293,228	638,756	206,611	1,432,540
South Kankyō .	58	4,557	471,049	435,172	841,187	488,336	160,085	2,395,829
North Kankyō .	40	2,382	36,380	66,990	120,709	539,952	94,584	858,615
Total . .	1,152	78,473	21,445,131	4,852,036	7,319,892	10,088,772	8,804,215	52,510,046

Although no regulations regarding these markets have as yet been drawn up, the granting of permission for the formation of new markets, or for alteration in existing markets, has been entrusted to Provincial Governors.

100. Trade Associations.

Of the trade associations existing at the end of the fiscal year 1913, 64 were formed by Japanese, 37 by Koreans, and 7 by joint undertaking of Japanese and Koreans. Classified according to the nature of the trades, 8 associations dealt with grain, 21 with cattle, 2 with hides, 4 with marine products, 6 with textile products, 3 with paper, 2 with liquor, and 62 with miscellaneous products. The object of their formation was undoubtedly to check the manufacture of inferior articles, or other abuses, as well as to promote their interests by mutual agreement. A law or regulations concerning these associations not having yet been enacted, approval for their establishment is granted in accordance with the usages followed by former Japanese Consuls or other authorities, and a Provincial Governor is assigned as supervisor of these associations; but all matters relating to change in trade items, district, fees or levies collected by them, arbitrations, or other important items provided for in the articles of association must be approved by the Government-General. Regulations concerning trade associations will be enacted at no very distant date.

101. Exhibitions.

Not only were two exhibitions held in the Peninsula in the year 1913, but Korea participated in an exhibition held in Japan. Especially in order to introduce or properly make known the agricultural and industrial conditions of the Peninsula to the general public in Japan, 2,438 articles of agricultural, marine, mineral, and industrial products, or of staples produced or made in the Peninsula, were exhibited at the Colonial Exhibition held at Osaka from April 20, to June 18, 1913.

With regard to products exhibitions held in Korea, one was held at Taikyū, North Keishō Province, under the auspices of the Provincial Government, and the other at Chinnampo under the auspices of Chinnampo Chamber of Commerce and the Agricultural

Association. To the former exhibition, a subsidy amounting to one thousand *yen* was given by the Government-General, while the latter exhibition was, though not granted any pecuniary subsidy by the Government, afforded various facilities and accommodation.

102. Industrial Encouragement.

In order to encourage industrial crafts, as well as to induce improvement in industrial skill, the Government-General continues to grant subsidies to associations or individuals conducting weaving, paper-making, matting, bamboo work, pottery, or other industries. The subsidies for such industrial encouragement consisted not only of pecuniary grants, but implements also were often furnished by the Government, as hitherto. During the fiscal year 1913, a sum of 17,396 *yen* and 19 improved weaving-frames were distributed among all the provinces except North Chūsei.

103. Industrial Experimental Laboratory.

As stated in the last Annual Report, a Central Experimental Laboratory was created in 1912 in order to furnish persons interested the results of scientific investigation or analysis of agricultural and mineral products obtained in the Peninsula, and thereby stimulate industrial growth. Regarding the various experimental and laboratory works to be conducted by this institution, the erection of all necessary equipments and machinery, required for chemical analysis of mineral products obtained in the Peninsula and of agricultural products such as beans, rice, sugar-beet, wild-silk, etc., and of those required for experimental work in applied industries, such as dyeing and weaving, ceramics, making of oil and soap from animal fat or beans, tanning, paper making, etc. was nearly completed within the year under review, and some of them were put into actual operation. This institution also makes scientific estimates and investigations of agricultural, mineral, and industrial products on behalf of the general public or public offices. During the year under review 1,614 such investigations and estimates were made, eighty per cent. of which concerned mineral products.

104. Inspection of Rice Products.

Demand for the rice produced in the Peninsula gradually increasing in Japan, the staple could be substituted for that of Japanese origin since the year 1912 in transactions carried on in Products Exchanges in Japan. The Korean product not being free from criticism on account of its mixture with grit, etc., and consequently hindering further expansion in the demand for Korean rice, the officials concerned put forth efforts to encourage improvement in the quality and grade of rice. As an immediate though merely provisional measure, the Government-General in June, 1913, instructed the Provincial Governors to cause the Chambers of Commerce and Guilds or Associations of Grain Products in their respective jurisdictions to inspect the rice destined for exportation. During the year under review, the Chambers of Commerce in Chinnampo, Jinsen (Chemulpo), and Fusan began such inspection, and refused exportation of the staple if it contained above five per cent. of unhulled rice and grit, or if it was not thoroughly dried while being harvested. The measure was so effective that the rice exported from these three ports markedly improved in quality. Such inspection was first carried out by the Chamber of Commerce at Mokpo as early as December, 1909. It is expected that similar inspection will be enforced at no distant date at all the collecting centres for rice along the railway lines.

XIII. MINING, FORESTRY, & FISHERY.

105. Mining Products.

Mining undertakings in the Peninsula are growing year by year, yet until lately it was a matter for regret that most of the undertakings, except those conducted by the Government and several foreign syndicates, were being carried on with inadequate capital, so that improved machinery was rarely used. Mining in the Peninsula, however, is now attracting the attention of capitalists or corporations of good repute in Japan, and those applying for concessions for actual development are gradually increasing in number. The Mitsubishi Firm has started to build an iron foundry in Kenjiho along the Taidō River in order to utilize the iron ore and coal produced in the Peninsula, while the Kuhara Mining Joint-Stock Company is planning to extract gold from purchased ores by the dray process on a large scale by building a mill at Chinnampo.

Following on the various measures for improvement in, and encouragement given to mining development, the annual output of minerals is increasing, as shown in the following table:—

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>
Gold	—	2,499,171	3,109,773	3,744,957	4,433,838	4,644,982	5,639,437
Gold Ore . . .	2,508,197	71,010	166,164	209,920	12,499	187,233	74,218
Placer Gold . .	84,549	243,570	526,969	821,609	591,618	670,692	970,205
Silver	—	—	4,096	6,555	7,118	15,096	18,237
Gold and Silver Ore	—	4,280	42,835	53,072	38,378	2,926	—
Gold and Copper Ore	—	—	—	246,631	230,210	293,098	372,063
Copper Ore . .	—	9,041	2,727	21,488	634	6,641	3,300
Iron Ore . . .	7,200	375,092	327,613	421,462	162,988	201,845	216,406
Graphite . . .	15,528	152,787	181,574	153,477	169,065	234,799	238,920
Coal	13,178	213,386	225,864	388,781	539,497	557,801	574,526
Others	4,428	739	—	—	63	—	3,100
Total . .	2,633,080	3,569,076	4,587,615	6,067,952	6,185,958	6,815,113	8,110,412

Of the mining products taken out during the year 1913, amounting to 8,110,412 *yen* in value, gold accounted for seventy per cent. of the total yield, and placer gold, coal, gold and copper, graphite, and iron came next in order. Should these productions be classified according to the nationals engaged in mining, the minerals mined by Japanese amounted to 1,898,000 *yen* in value, by Koreans 229,000 *yen*, and by foreigners 5,982,000 *yen*.

106. Mineral Deposit Survey.

Mineral deposits are found in almost every province of Korea, but are more abundant in the northern parts of the Peninsula.

As remarked in previous Annual Reports, the survey of mineral deposits in the Peninsula was commenced in 1911, with a view to furnishing reliable information to those interested in mining. In the three years ending December, 1913, such survey was completed over five provinces—North and South Kankyō, North and South Heian, and Kwōkai—and portions of the six provinces of Keiki, North and South Keishō, North and South Chūsei, and Kōgen. As soon as the results of this survey were printed, pamphlets were distributed among those interested in mining. If deposits thus surveyed are classified according to the minerals present, gold and silver are the most widely distributed, iron, anthracite coal, copper, lead, zinc, graphite, coal and iron pyrites come next in order. In addition, tungsten, chromium, molybdenum, mercury, tin, asbestos, mica, and talc are also found in the Peninsula. As building materials or for other purposes, marbles and similar stones are found.

Consequent upon these surveys, the gold mines in Shōshū District, North Keishō Province, Gishū Prefecture, North Heian Province, and Kankō District, South Kankyō Province, and the anthracite coal seams in Kaisen and Junsen Districts, South Heian Province are to be retained by the Government for experimental exploitation.

107. Mining Permits.

The total number of applications for concessions for mining proper and placer mining submitted during the year 1913 was 610, being a decrease of 23 compared with those of the preceding year. This decrease is principally due to the discouragement of applications for placer mining brought about by the rise in land value. Of these

applications, the number approved by the Government during the year under review was 352, being an increase of 26 over the previous year. Should they be classified according to the nature of the mines, 189 were for gold and silver, 68 for placer mining, 30 for coal, 24 for iron, and the remainder for other minerals.

The total number of mining concessions granted since the enforcement of the Mining Regulations to persons of various nationalities reached 1,080 up to the end of December, 1913. These are given in the following table according to nationality :—

End of December, 1913.

Description	Japanese	Korean	Joint Under- takings, Japanese & Korean	English	American	Joint Under- takings, Japanese & American	Joint Under- takings, Korean & American	German	French	Italian	Russian	Total
Mining Proper .	514	232	28	5 * 1	14 * 2	2	1	6	2 * 1	* 1	1	805 * 5
Placer Mining .	98	137	23	* 1	17 * 2	—	—	—	* 1	* 1	—	275 * 5
Total . .	612	369	51	5 * 2	31 * 4	2	1	6	2 * 2	* 2	1	1,080 * 10
1912. . .	489	313	39	5 * 2	25 * 4	4	1	5	2 * 2	* 2	1	914 * 10

* Patents given prior to the enforcement of the Mining Law.

108. State Forests and Products.

As remarked in a previous Report, the Forest Regulations being revised to the effect that State forests not required for preservation may be leased to private applicants, and permanently transferred to them if successfully conducted, or that the local people may be permitted to gather branches, bushes, or other products, even in preserved State forests, and other measures for encouragement of afforestation being well carried out, Japanese and Koreans utilizing State forests steadily increased in number as shown in the table below. The forests called *Kinyō rin* (禁養林), which for many years were placed under the protection of certain persons, solely to provide a supply of timber for Royal coffins or other Royal needs, were also to be permanently transferred to those persons in accordance with

the new Forest Regulations. The total number of permissions given to applicants for forestry utilization during the year under review was 8,097, the aggregate area affected amounting to 44,066 *cho*, while that of permits for transfer of *Kinyō* forests reached 1,929, the aggregate area amounting to 5,195 *cho*.

Along with the enforcement of the Regulations for Controlling Graves, and public grave-yards being created in State forests free of expense, the power of granting the use of State forests of less than three *cho* in area has been entrusted to Provincial Governors. During the year, the total number of permissions given for the use of State forests for grave-yards was 10,582, their aggregate area reaching 7,118 *cho*.

As to the disposal of the products of State forests, trees sold during the year under review measured 110,043 cubic *shaku*, trees given or transferred 9,780 cubic *shaku*, and stone sold or given away 2,572 cubic *tsubo*.

109. Investigations Relating to Forests.

As stated in previous Reports, investigation or survey of State forests in order to decide the status of forests, whether public or private, or to discriminate between those needed for preservation and those to be disposed of for private utilization, if State forests, was commenced in 1911 in certain important localities, with the intention of gradually extending it to the whole Peninsula. In 1913, the survey forces numbering only three parties were increased to seven. Up to the end of December, 1913, State mountains and forests extending over all the provinces except North and South Kankyō and covering an aggregate area of 215,122 *cho* had been surveyed.

As for State forests and mountains, other than those preserved by the State, the Government decided to lease them out as far as possible for utilization by individuals or corporations. Investigation and survey of mountains and forests applied for, to be held on lease or transfer by individuals or corporations, covered an aggregate area of 109,579 *cho* up to the end of the year under review. With regard to State forests requiring preservation, investigation of such forests has been carried out since the year 1908, and up to the end of the year under review forests located in 238 places and aggregating 14,538 *cho* have been surveyed and set apart for preservation.

110. Subsidy for Afforestation.

The total expenditure for afforestation maintained by Local Governments, and defrayed out of the Local Expenses Funds for the fiscal year under review, amounted to 117,972 *yen*, of which 77,826 *yen* was subsidized by the Central Government. In addition, 28,801 *yen*, derived from the Imperial Donation Fund, was devoted to forwarding afforestation.

111. Seedling Stations.

With the encouragement of afforestation, seedling stations were gradually established, especially after the inauguration of the Government-General, and many seedling stations or nursery gardens were formed with the Imperial Donation Funds and Special Expenses Funds for Local Needs, in addition to those maintained by the Central Government. Seedling stations maintained by the Central Government were gradually transferred to Local Governments until but one remained at the end of the year 1913. Stations maintained with the Local Expenses Funds and Imperial Donation Funds were also decreased in number in the year under review by giving over some of the minor stations for the use of local public schools and other institutions, but the aggregate area of lands designated for use by seedling stations and the number of seedlings raised rather increased, as shown in the following table :—

Year	Seedling Stations maintained by Central Government			Seedling Stations maintained by Provincial Governments with Local Expenses Fund		
	No. of Stations	Area	No. of Seedlings	No. of Stations	Area	No. of Seedlings
1909	6	<i>Cho</i> 49.7	3,391,187	—	<i>Cho</i> —	—
1910	6	57.3	3,498,250	5	5.0	75,587
1911	14	102.0	7,985,433	76	45.4	812,192
1912	2	25.2	3,152,629	260	146.1	7,993,604
1913	1	17.6	1,401,701	76	159.7	13,325,359

(Continued)

Year	Seedling Stations maintained by Prefectures and Districts with Imperial Donation Fund			Total		
	No. of Stations	Area	No. of Seedlings	No. of Stations	Area	No. of Seedlings
1909	—	Cho —	—	6	Cho 49.7	3,391,187
1910	—	—	—	11	62.3	3,573,837
1911	44	32.3	237,335	134	179.7	9,034,960
1912	48	44.4	1,683,945	310	215.7	12,830,178
1913	42	41.2	1,676,814	119	218.5	16,403,874

The seedlings raised at these stations are principally *quercus serrata*, pseudo acacia, red pine, poplar pyramidalis, chestnut, etc. Seedlings raised at the State seedling station are mainly intended for plantation in State forests maintained around the city of Keijō and managed by the Central Government, while those grown in local seedling stations are for distribution free of charge among such local people as are interested in afforestation. During the year under review the distributions totalled 14,540,000 trees and 129 *koku* of seeds, while persons in receipt of them numbered 81,676.

Similar undertakings are also conducted by private corporations or individuals. Places in which seedlings were raised on an area of over two *cho* numbered 20 in the year under review.

112. Afforestation.

A. By Central Government. With the object of providing the people with a model for afforestation, as well as of experimenting in the raising of certain kinds of trees adaptable to the physical conditions of Korea, afforestation on a suburban mountain of Keijō and in other places has been conducted since 1907. In the afforestation work carried out during the year 1913, terraces were built on mountain slopes measuring over 109 *cho*, and trees planted thereon numbered 1,014,000. Should the results obtained since the commencement of model afforestation work be added, the total area afforested by the Central Government reaches 1,819 *cho*, and the total number of trees planted 5,920,000.

B. By Local Governments. In the afforestation undertaken by Local Governments, afforestation of State mountains is also conducted as a model for the local people. The first afforestation work conducted by a Provincial Government was started in 1911, when the Provincial Government of Kōgen planted 15,300 trees on mountains aggregating five *cho* in area. In the year 1913, all the provinces except North and South Kankyō, South Chūsei, and South Keishō Provinces conducted afforestation on an aggregate area of 375 *cho* by planting 816,000 seedlings. If to these are added those planted in 1911 and 1912, the aggregate number of trees planted by Local Governments reaches 1,230,000 trees, and the aggregate area 490 *cho*. Provincial Governments are also encouraging afforestation by local people, especially by encouraging the revival of the *Songkei* (松契), a guild promoting interest in pine forests.

C. Arbor-Day. With a view to stimulating in the people an interest in, or love of afforestation, the Government-General, selecting the anniversary of the demise of the First Emperor of Japan as Arbor-Day, has caused since the annexation universal plantation to be carried out on that day, the first Arbor-day being held under the auspices of the Governor-General in Government grounds on the slopes of Nansan, on April 3, 1911, while the Civil Governor conducted plantations on a mountain in Keijō on the second and third arbor-days. The fourth arbor-day was graced with the personal attendance of the Governor-General. Arbor-day arouses much interest in the people in general, especially in the school children. While 4,650,000 trees were planted on the first arbor-day (April 3, 1911), over 10,160,000 trees were planted on the second arbor-day (April 3, 1912), and 12,430,000 trees on the third arbor-day.

D. Non-Government Plantations. In the number of undertakings conducted by persons other than the Government, there is a tendency to increase. The love of afforestation especially among the Koreans being thus stimulated, those applying for the lease of State forests in accordance with the Forest Regulations are greatly increasing in number, as shown in the table attached to the section dealing with forest administration. The Oriental Development Company and the Mitsui Firm of Tokyo are also conducting afforestation on a large scale. The total area devoted to afforestation by private individuals and corporations during the past few years reaches several thousand *cho*, the aggregate number of trees planted being 38,350,000.



The Fourth Arbor-day graced with the Personal Attendance
of the Governor-General.

113. Fishery Permits.

As the result of enforcement of the revised Fishery Regulations, fishery undertakings, both Japanese and Korean, have gradually been brought into good working order. Accompanying the various measures of encouragement, the fishing industry is yearly extending and applicants for fishery concessions, permits, and licences are on the increase as shown in the following table:—

End of December, 1913.

Description	No. of Applications received				No. of Applications approved			
	Japanese	Korean	Joint Applications, Japanese & Korean	Total	Japanese	Korean	Joint Applications, Japanese & Korean	Total
Fishery Concessions	500	1,335	52	1,937	425	1,499	39	1,963
Fishery Permits . .	5,134	10,849	—	15,983	5,019	10,847	—	15,866
Fishery Licences . .	2,263	6,803	—	9,066	2,263	6,803	—	9,066
Total . . .	7,897	19,037	52	26,986	7,707	19,149	39	26,895
1912	5,149	6,164	33	11,346	4,677	5,958	24	10,659
1911	4,770	5,861	66	10,697	4,655	5,934	29	10,618
1910	3,234	7,607	270	11,111	2,426	5,764	54	8,244
1909	6,106	7,725	435	14,266	2,861	5,436	84	8,381

The considerable increase in Korean applicants, especially for fishery concessions and permits, shown in the above table signifies that the native fishers have gradually become interested in deep-sea fishing instead of resting content with fishing from the sea-shore or from boats of small size.

114. Inspection of Marine Products.

Seaweeds for industrial purposes, such as *Tengusa* (*Gelidium amansii* Lamx) from which gelatine can be made, *Kaira* (*Gloiopeltis tenax*), *Ginnan-kusa* (*Iridaea cornucopiac*) from which starch can be made, etc. are important products for export to Japan. The Korean products, although the raw material itself is by no means inferior to Japanese and Formosan products, changed hands in the Japanese

market at prices forty per cent. less than the latter owing to the crudeness of preparation. In order to increase the export of these products, Regulations concerning Inspection of Seaweeds were promulgated and came into force on July 1, 1913, by which it was provided that six species of seaweeds used for industrial purposes should not be exported unless they first received and passed official inspection. Since July, 1913, seaweeds officially inspected have reached 17,941 sacks or 1,802,289 *kin* in weight, of which 19 sacks or 2,290 *kin* were disqualified. Since inauguration of this inspection, the export of the staple has markedly improved so that its value in Japan has risen from 20 to 40 per cent. on former prices.

115. Investigation of Marine Products, etc.

A. Investigation of Marine Products :—As alluded to in the last Annual Report, with a view to furnishing material to effect improvement in marine products, investigation of marine products of Korean waters, especially of the species of fish and other marine products, their distribution, etc. has been commenced, while research into the proper method of catching important species in Korean waters, and experiments in the artificial culture of certain species of marine products were not neglected. During the year under review, investigation of the species of fish and other marine products along the western coast of the Peninsula, especially the part north of Jinsen, and general investigation of fishing along the coasts of North and South Kankyō provinces were carried out, the results of which will be published for reference and for the benefit of those interested in fishing industries.

B. Experimental Work upon Marine Products :—This experimental work is divided into three kinds, viz. creation of fish shelters, artificial culture of shellfish, and manufactured products from seaweed extracts. Of the experimental works conducted since the year 1912, shelter basins for lobsters, which are abundant along the western coast of the Peninsula, were formed in several places at the mouths of important rivers on the north-western coast of the Peninsula, with the result that boats engaging in lobster fishing by the improved process numbered 30 at the end of the year 1913. An improved method of capturing crabs of the *Tilesius* species was also experimented in along the southern coast of the Peninsula, and local fishers profited by adopting the new method. Salmon and trout culture,

which fish are also lucratively caught along the north-eastern coast, was started by forming a hatchery station in Kōgen District, South Kankyō Province, and about 2,690,000 young salmon and 147,000 young trout raised in the pond were set free in the mouth of Bunsen River in March, 1914. The experimental manufacture of a gelatine, called *Kanten*, from the *Tengusa*, a species of seaweed abundant in Korean waters and hitherto shipped to Japan, was begun in Taikyū in 1912, and also in Chōjō District, South Zenla Province, and the gelatine made at these places proves second to none of that manufactured in Japan.

During the fiscal year 1913, 19,448 *yen* was apportioned for the above-mentioned investigating and experimental work.

116. Encouragement of Fishery Undertakings.

For the improvement and encouragement of the fishing industry in the Peninsula, the Government-General continued to carry out necessary investigation and experimental work, in addition to granting subsidies to the Chosen Marine Products Association and others. On the other hand, Local Governments carried out measures suited to local conditions, and a sum amounting to 71,569 *yen*, derived from the Local Expenses Funds and Imperial Donation Fund, was spent in the fiscal year 1913. These works for encouragement and improvement conducted by Local Governments comprise not only improvement in fishing boats and tackle, and their distribution, but the giving of short lectures on fishing or pisciculture, the exhibition of results of experiments in, or model methods of, salting or drying fish, the preparation of sea-weed, etc. according to local conditions. Native fishers, appreciating the subsidies and patronage given by means of the Imperial Donation Funds and Government aids, are gradually showing improvement in their as yet backward fishing industries. The number of improved fishing boats adopted by Koreans was 953 in 1911, which was increased to 1,946 in 1913. Not only are native fishers increasing in number, but the quantity of marine products taken by them in 1913 exceeded that taken by the Japanese fishers. The total fishery products obtained during the year 1913 amounted to 12,122,192 *yen*, of which 6,187,538 *yen* represents the catch by Korean fishers, and 5,934,654 *yen* that by the Japanese. The following table shows more details of the fishery industries as conducted for the past few years :—

End of December, 1913.

Year	No. of Fishing Boats			No. of Fishers		
	Boats owned by Japanese Fishers	Boats used by Korean Fishers	Total	Japanese	Korean	Total
1909	3,755	12,567	16,322	15,751	75,063	90,814
1910	3,960	12,749	16,709	16,502	76,900	93,402
1911	5,029	10,833	15,862	20,725	118,920	139,645
1912	5,653	10,502	16,155	22,488	160,809	183,297
1913	6,011	13,851	19,862	25,540	187,173	212,713

(Continued)

Year	Value of Products			Average Value of Products			
	Taken by Japanese	Taken by Koreans	Total	Per Boat		Per Person	
				Japanese	Korean	Japanese	Korean
1909	Yen 3,552,194	Yen 3,690,800	Yen 7,242,994	Yen 819	Yen 294	Yen 195	Yen 49
1910	4,211,312	3,929,260	8,140,572	996	308	239	51
1911	5,152,862	4,320,883	9,453,745	937	399	228	33
1912	7,073,029	5,989,375	13,062,404	1,173	570	295	37
1913	5,934,654	6,187,538	12,122,192	920	463	217	33

117. Marine Products and Fishery Associations.

To effect improvement in dealings in marine products, culture and production of marine products, and other matters concerning marine products, the Revised Fishery Law recognizes the formation of an association by marine products dealers and fishers with a view to advancing their mutual interests. The Government, adopting the measure to recognize only one such association to embrace the whole Peninsula, provided that branches or detached offices might be established according to local needs. As stated in the last Annual Report, "The Chosen Waters Marine Products Association" hitherto maintained by Japanese members was reorganized in 1912 in accordance with the Regulations of Marine Products Association, by changing its name to "Chosen Marine Products Association" and by including Korean fishers or dealers in marine products. At

the end of the fiscal year, the association was maintaining 12 branches and 23 detached stations, its members aggregated 25,925, and the number of fishing boats owned by its members reached 6,593, in addition to 12 patrol-boats attached to it.

The Association is doing good work: it participates in the encouragement and improvement of the fishing industries in the Peninsula, especially by facilitating the loan of capital to Japanese and Korean fishers, by appropriating lands on the sea-coast for Japanese immigrant fishers, by acting as arbitrator in disputes between fishers, by relieving shipwrecked fishermen, or by giving aid in disasters, etc. The expenses of the Association for the fiscal year 1913 amounted to 88,919 *yen*, of which 40,000 *yen* was subsidized by the Government.

In addition there existed 14 Fishery Associations formed in accordance with the Regulations for Fishery Associations.

XIV. SANITATION.

118. Hygienic Administration.

Hygienic administration in the Peninsula is yet in course of improvement, although many important measures of sanitation have been introduced during several years past. The Central Government guided Local Governments and Public Associations in extending medical services, such as public hospitals or similar institutions, in improving drinking water by constructing water-works in important towns, in providing measures for preventing epidemic diseases, or cattle plague, etc. But the various localities not being able at present to meet the expenses incurred by these sanitary measures, the Central Government undertook these sanitary measures in many cases, or caused the localities to attend to them themselves by granting them subsidies or by authorizing them to use contributed labour.

The official control over food, drink, and drugs, and their sales, was effectively carried out after the necessary laws and regulations were provided in 1911. The Regulations concerning cemeteries and crematoriums, promulgated in 1912, being now enforced, native grave-yards hitherto most indiscriminately scattered are now being readjusted. The Regulations for Medical Practice and its affiliated Regulations being promulgated in the year 1913, those engaging in medical practice were made more responsible.

119. Hygienic Laboratory.

Since the regulations controlling impure foods and drinks injurious to the public health, liquors containing wood alcohol, and drugs have come into effect, official inspection of these articles has been carried out. For the conduct of official inspection of such articles, they were subjected to chemical analyses made in the hygienic laboratory attached to the Police Affairs Department. For similar inspection in localities, no permanent measure has yet been provided, except that provisional measures for such inspection have been entrusted to the charge of the Provincial Charity Hospital in South Keishō, Kōgen, and North Kankyō Provinces, and provinces other than these have been obliged to forward articles requiring such

inspection to the hygienic laboratory of the Police Affairs Department at Keijō. Under such circumstances, official inspection being greatly handicapped in localities, hygienic laboratories were first established in the Provincial Police Department of North Keishō, South Zenla, South Heian, and South Kankyō, where official inspection was found more urgently demanded than in other provinces. Important stuffs subjected to official inspection at hygienic laboratories during the year under review, included 4,985 cases of ready-made medicines, 341 cases of imported ready-made medicines, 156 cases of basic drugs, 1,065 cases of soft drinks, 927 cases of liquors, and 148 cases of *soya* sauce.

120. Epidemic Diseases.

The epidemic diseases that generally break out in the Peninsula are cholera, typhoid fever, dysentery, diphtheria, small-pox, etc. Of epidemic diseases, cholera and pest in Korea, as in the case of Japan, are often brought from China by communication. The total number of epidemic cases reported during the year 1913 was 4,068 of which 805 proved fatal. Compared with the previous year, there was a decrease of 1,052 in cases reported, and a decrease of 160 in the number of deaths. The following table shows the general conditions of epidemic diseases in the year 1913, compared with the three preceding years :—

Description	Cholera		Typhoid Fever		Dysentery		Diphtheria		Typhus Fever	
	Patients	Deaths	Patients	Deaths	Patients	Deaths	Patients	Deaths	Patients	Deaths
1913 { Japanese . .	—	—	1,250	284	932	191	152	30	4	1
Korean . .	1	1	700	86	454	117	33	14	4	1
Foreign . .	—	—	6	3	2	1	—	—	—	—
Total . .	1	1	1,956	373	1,388	309	185	44	8	2
1912	122	78	1,593	252	1,945	401	153	49	15	5
1911	4	2	1,258	305	1,418	327	90	37	6	2
1910	486	382	857	285	1,438	339	67	25	—	—

(Continued)

Description	Small-Pox		Scarlet Fever		Para-Typhus		Total	
	Patients	Deaths	Patients	Deaths	Patients	Deaths	Patients	Deaths
1913 { Japanese . .	10	2	54	5	120	15	2,522	528
	214	33	15	8	114	13	1,535	273
	2	—	1	—	—	—	11	4
Total . .	226	35	70	13	234	28	4,068	805
1912	1,142	164	39	7	111	9	5,120	965
1911	3,762	551	44	1	22	1	6,604	1,228
1910	2,536	481	41	8	—	—	5,425	1,520

Of these epidemic diseases, cholera generally broke out in August or September and ended in November. However, with a view to providing measures by way of precaution, even prior to the outbreak of cholera, the disinfecting of sewers and the cleansing of houses in the principal cities or sea-ports was effected as early as the spring of the year, so that no serious case broke out in the year under review except one which was promptly isolated. Cases of small-pox, previously regarded as an endemic disease, in that it broke out almost every year, decreased greatly in number especially in the year under review. This remarkable decrease, though due to some extent to the prompt treatment of patients, was undoubtedly largely due to the precautionary measure of compulsory vaccination, those subjected to it during the year under review numbering 2,187,319. The manufacture of vaccine has been conducted since 1907 by the Government. The amount of vaccine manufactured in the year under review was 497,077 tubes. They were most liberally and extensively distributed.

121. Appointed Physicians.

In order to extend the benefit of modern medical treatment, not only was the practice of medicine by qualified physicians encouraged,



Testing Manufactured Vaccine.



Calves chosen for Manufacture of Vaccine.



Preparing Vaccine Tubes.



Calves subjected to Treatment for Vaccine.



but qualified Japanese physicians, attached to police stations to attend to public sanitation and other matters, were required to extend medical aid to the people in general. But distribution of competent native physicians being still inadequate, so-called *Kō-i* or Appointed Physicians were allotted to places in which no physician attached to a Police Station was available by *Furei* No. 103 issued by the Governor-General in November, 1913. These Appointed Physicians are principally required to attend to public sanitation, i. e. vaccination, preventive measures against epidemic diseases, attendance at hospitals attached to licensed quarters, school and factory sanitation, etc., but are required to give medical attendance to local people in general in their spare time.

122. Regulations for Medical Practice.

The medical profession is undoubtedly one of honourable but responsible occupation in modern life. Incompetent physicians do more harm than good. Among those practising medicine are numerous natives who know only old-fashioned Chinese methods and nothing of modern medical science, using principally ginseng or other dried roots of plants for medicine, in addition to a number of medicine dealers who also used to practise medicine. The establishment of a medical school attached to the Government-General Hospital was simply for the purpose of training competent Korean physicians. With regard to Japanese practising medicine in the Peninsula, they were for the most part such as were qualified to practise in Japan. Certain Japanese practising medicine in Korea, though lacking in proper qualifications, were permitted to continue in the localities in which they were then residing on certain conditions. Foreign physicians mostly attached to missionary societies, practised under tacit recognition the medical art even outside treaty limits. Thus there had been no general regulations controlling Koreans, Japanese, and foreigners practising medicine in Korea, until the Regulations for Medical Practice were promulgated by *Furei* No. 100 issued on November 15, 1913. According to the Regulations, those desirous of practising medicine in the Peninsula must apply for permission of the Governor-General, and applicants must be (1) those qualified according to the law in force in Japan, (2) those graduated from medical schools recognized by the Governor-General, (3) those who have passed a medical examination prescribed by the Governor-General, (4) those Japanese subjects graduated from medical schools of good

standing in foreign countries, and (5) those foreigners who have obtained licence in their respective countries, in which qualified Japanese subjects are permitted to practise medicine. Under the new regulations, therefore, foreigners qualified to practise medicine in the Peninsula at present are limited to those of English nationality, as Japanese subjects possessed of the qualifications of physicians in Japan are permitted to practise their profession in Great Britain. Still those of other nationalities hitherto practising medicine in Korea may be permitted to continue their profession in a limited locality and for a limited period only. However as these restrictions greatly handicapped other foreigners, especially those Americans hitherto practising medicine in the Peninsula, the Regulations were modified in July, 1914, to the effect that foreign physicians, other than those of British nationality, and actually engaged in practice at the time the present Regulations were put into force, may be granted a general licence without any restriction as to locality or period, if they have graduated from a medical school of good standing and are permitted to practise medicine in their respective countries.

123. Government-General Hospital.

The equipment of this Government Hospital being near completion in its fullest sense, the work done there is showing good results. In the year under review, a section dealing with the insane was created, so that the floor area of the whole being about 3,573 *tsubo* it is now possible to accommodate 368 in-patients. Confidence in the hospital becoming more wide-spread, many patients from the remote interior now frequent it, while Korean women, who were formerly greatly prejudiced against approaching any male strangers, now begin to subject themselves willingly to examination by a doctor. Under such circumstances, the number of patients, especially natives receiving dispensary treatment, is rapidly increasing. The following table gives further details :—

Description	Medical Staff			Number of Patients					
	Doctors	Pharmacists	Nurses	Ordinary		Dispensary		Total	
				Actual Number	No. of Visits	Actual Number	No. of Visits	Actual Number	No. of Visits
1913	Japanese .	28	5	109	21,215	388		21,603	
	Korean .	—	6	32	6,406	15,759	150,141	22,165	360,420
	Foreign .	—	—	—	115	2		117	
	Total .	28	11	141	27,736	16,149	150,141	43,885	360,420
1912	Japanese .	22	5	94	24,067	534		24,601	
	Korean .	2	2	2	6,095	17,777	140,872	23,872	345,511
	Foreign .	—	—	—	15	—		16	
	Total .	24	7	85	30,177	18,312	140,872	48,489	345,511

While Koreans are given dispensary treatment gratis, Japanese must pay unless their poverty is vouched for by the police authorities.

124. Provincial Charity Hospitals.

As stated in the previous Annual Report, with a view to extending the benefit of modern medical treatment to localities, one or two Provincial Charity Hospitals in each province were established in 1910 onward, and they existed in eighteen places at the end of the year 1913, as at the end of the previous year. Most of these hospitals being established by making use of old public buildings, their equipments were not free from inconveniences, so the principal buildings of five hospitals were newly constructed or extended during the year under review. The aggregate area of all the buildings of the eighteen hospitals reaches over 6,000 *tsubo*, and their wards can accommodate more than 1,000 in-patients. The hospitals in Taikyū and Heijō provided not only X ray treatment but radium treatment also. With the expansion of Charity Hospitals more patients were treated, and especially did the number of dispensary patients, who are chiefly Koreans, increase, so that the aggregate number of visits of dispensary patients reached 1,740,525 in 1913, as against 1,064,917 in the preceding year. The work done by these Charity

Hospitals during the year 1913, as compared with preceding years, is shown in the following table :—

Description	Medical Staff				Number of Patients					
	Physicians	Assistant Physicians	Temporarily engaged by government	Nurses	Ordinary		Dispensary		Total	
					Actual Number	No. of Visits	Actual Number	No. of Visits	Actual Number	No. of Visits
1913 { Japanese . Korean . Foreign .	72	18	7	158	66,700	545,320	915	1,740,526	67,615	2,285,846
	—	15	2	56	13,640		275,560		289,200	
	—	—	—	—	201		90		231	
Total .	72	33	9	214	80,541	545,320	276,585	1,740,526	357,106	2,285,846
1912. . .	48	26	13	82	64,172	471,810	165,238	1,064,917	229,410	1,536,727
1911. . .	28	26	—	41	39,581	313,706	163,901	1,084,672	203,482	1,398,378

The last Annual Report alluded to the itinerating medical work carried on by Provincial Charity Hospitals since the year 1912. Assistant physicians of the Charity Hospitals being assigned the duty of giving medical treatment to local people by going from the seat of one District Magistracy to another within the jurisdictional district of the hospital, these physicians arranged to visit places once or twice a year, staying in each for one or two weeks. During the year under review 14 Charity Hospitals conducted such itinerating medical work, and assistant physicians assigned to the above-mentioned duty visited local districts, spending in them an aggregate of 2,605 days, and the total number of visits of patients aggregated 649,969.

125. Water-works.

Well-water in Korean towns is often a cause of epidemic diseases, owing to infiltration from stagnant drains and cesspools. The construction of waterworks in the Peninsula, the people of which are still lacking in general knowledge of sanitary matters, is very important. Urged especially by the necessity of supplying clean water in sea-ports, and in places thickly populated, waterworks were constructed in several places up to the year 1910. The sub-joined table shows further particulars of waterworks in Korea as

they existed at the end of the fiscal year 1913, ending March 31, 1914 :—

Town	No. of Dwellings supplied with Water	Capacity of Water Supply per hundred Dwellings	Account			Date when Water-Supply was Commenced	Plant	Name of Proprietor
			Receipts	Expenditure	Profits			
Keijō . .	19,517	32.92	218,079	144,706	73,373	August, 1908	Pumping	Government-General
Jinsen . .	2,706	39.72	45,519	43,217	2,302	December, 1910	Pumping	Government-General
Heijō . .	4,149	29.59	51,264	36,100	15,164	July, 1910	Pumping	Government-General
Fusan . .	4,342	35.46	63,403	29,650	33,753	May, 1902	Gravitation	Joint Undertaking of Government-General & Fusan Japanese Municipality
Mokpo . .	1,031	30.95	10,195	8,920	1,275	May, 1910	Gravitation	

Regarding waterworks constructed or to be constructed in other places, the waterworks at Chinnampo to be built by the Government-General as a four years' consecutive undertaking from the fiscal year 1911, that at Kunsan to be constructed by the Japanese Municipality as a three years' consecutive work from the fiscal year 1912, and that at the port of Gensan to be constructed at an estimate of 380,000 yen as a three years' consecutive work from the fiscal year 1913, are in the course of construction. Another waterworks was built in 1913 at Kainci, North Kankyō Province, by the Japanese School Association which was also participating in the sanitary measures for the town. The following table shows the general features of waterworks constructed or to be constructed at Chinnampo, Kunsan, Gensan, and Kainci.

Name of Places	Plant	Population Supplied with Water	Capacity of Water Supply per person per Day	Cost of Construction	Government Subsidy	Time when Construction Commenced	Time of or for Completion	Name of Proprietor
Chinnampo .	Gravitation	22,000	Cubic Shaku 3.0	420,000	Yen —	April, 1911	March, 1915	Government-General
Kunsan . .	Gravitation	10,000	3.0	300,000	150,000	May, 1912	March, 1915	Municipal Settlement
Gensan . .	Gravitation	20,000	2.4	380,000	190,000	May, 1913	March, 1916	Municipal Settlement
Kainci . .	Gravitation	2,300	—	8,776	5,376	September, 1913	November, 1913	Japanese School Association

XV. EDUCATION.

126. Educational System.

With regard to the educational system in the Peninsula, there are two sets of schools, i. e. schools for natives are maintained separately from those provided for Japanese. The new educational system for natives, which was readjusted by the promulgation of Imperial Ordinance No. 229 in August, 1911, being founded on the fundamental principle set forth in the Imperial Rescript on Education, issued for Japan some years ago, its vital aim is to give the younger generations of Koreans such moral character and general knowledge as will make them loyal subjects of Imperial Japan, at the same time enabling them to meet the actual needs of the time and the present stage of their standard of living. School education being roughly classified into three kinds, i. e., common, industrial, and special, common education, along with that a little more advanced, was carried on by the Common School, Higher Common School and Girls' Higher Common School, and aimed at imparting common knowledge and art indispensable to daily life, special attention being paid to arousing new national characteristics, the extended use of the new national language, and the fostering in girl students such feminine virtues as constancy and domesticity. Industrial education aimed at imparting knowledge of and training in agriculture, commerce, and technical industries according to local conditions, by means of industrial schools, while higher education endeavoured to furnish knowledge of the higher branches of science and art through special schools. The Government adopted the measure of emphasizing common education and industrial training at the outset in order to build up a solid basis in the people, to encourage their industrial development, and gradually to extend special education by imparting knowledge of the higher branches of science and art along with the advancement of the standard of living and condition of the people. Agricultural improvement being of vital importance in the present stage of Korean industry, the authorities concerned most seriously paid attention to the improvement of agricultural schools and the more practical training in the field given, since the year 1913, to students during the summer season, the regular summer vacation being omitted. The number of

elementary industrial schools, especially elementary agricultural schools, was increased by 25 during the fiscal year under review.

Although only a few years have elapsed since the new educational system came into force, it has already found favour with the general public, and even the *Yangban* class, most of whom naturally elung to the old-fashioned education as provided by the study of Chinese classics only, are now willingly sending their children to the public common schools founded as a result of the new educational ordinances. During the fiscal year under review 25 public common schools were established, so that public common schools, including those established by the Central Government, numbered 368 at the end of the year, that is to say one public common school or more is found in each District.

As to the educational system for Japanese in the Peninsula, which has followed the educational system of Japan, no important change was introduced during the fiscal year under review. But, with the increase in the Japanese population, one Government Middle School, three Public Girls' High Schools, and 52 Public Common Schools were established.

127. Public Common Schools.

The Public Common School for Koreans, as remarked in the above section, is an institution in which primary education is given, especially in cultivating the moral character and national spirit, teaching the new national language, and imparting common knowledge and art necessary for the national life. The term of study for this school is four years, but it may be shortened to three according to local conditions. Children eligible for admission to the school must be not less than eight years of age.

A common school education being urgently needed by Koreans, establishment of such schools was continued, and 25 were started during the year 1913, making a total of 368, i. e. each district maintains one or more public common schools.

Among these 368 schools, 241 adopted a course of elementary agriculture as a regular branch of study, and each school was provided with half an acre of land for agricultural training, while 24 took up manual training.

The following table shows the general condition of Common Schools, public or private, at the end of the fiscal year 1913, ending March 31, 1914 :—

Description	No. of Schools	No. of Classes	No. of Teachers			No. of Students			No. of Graduates
			Japanese	Korean	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	
Government Common Schools }	2	10	9	2	11	245	140	385	64
Public Common Schools	366	1,224	456	1,135	1,591	43,882	3,657	47,539	5,557
Private Common Schools	20	57	20	54	74	1,445	442	1,887	192
Total	388	1,291	485	1,191	1,676	45,572	4,239	49,811	5,813
1912	367	1,185	435	1,143	1,578	39,630	3,800	43,430	4,551
1911	306	916	370	888	1,258	29,982	2,403	32,385	3,159
1910	173	588	165	584	749	18,847	1,274	20,121	1,870
1909	134	332	105	469	574	14,904	546	15,450	1,037
1908	98	212	66	313	379	10,614	130	10,744	—

Private common schools once numbered more than 70, but being gradually converted into public common schools, only 20 remained at the end of the fiscal year under review. These schools faithfully followed the new educational regulations and adopted the curriculum provided for public common schools.

128. Public Schools of Higher Grade.

The public schools of higher grade for Koreans are, under the new educational system, a Special School, Higher Common Schools, and Girls' Higher Common Schools, and they are all maintained by the Central Government, except a few maintained as private concerns.

The Higher Common Schools giving a liberal education to boys of not less than twelve years of age, graduation from such a school requires at least four years. A normal school as such not being maintained in the Peninsula, the Higher Common School is made use of in the training of a teaching force for the native common schools. The Higher Common Schools maintained by the Government are two, one in Keijō, the other in Heijō. For these two schools 185,400 *yen* was apportioned for the fiscal year 1913.



Open-air Training
of Korean Children
of Public Common
School.



Kindergarten
for Korean
Children.



Open-air Training given by Japanese Girls'
Higher School.

The Girls' Higher Common School aims at giving young girls higher common education, with the object of fostering in them "feminine virtues and instructing them in the knowledge and art useful in making a livelihood, especially cultivating their moral character and equipping them as good housekeepers". The subjects of study in such a school are similar to those in a Higher Common School for boys. However, with the view of making the education of girls useful as far as possible in their practical daily life, more hours have been allotted to the teaching of such subjects as science, housekeeping, sewing and handiwork, instead of devoting them to economics, elementary law, and industrial training, as in Boys' Higher Common Schools. The period of study in the Girls' Higher Common School is three years, and those desiring entrance must be twelve years of age or above, and graduates of a common school, or possessed of the same qualifications. The Girls' Higher Common School maintained by the Government may provide a Normal Course of one year for training female teachers for common schools. One Government Girls' Higher Common School is maintained in Keijō, and 34,500 *yen* was apportioned for the school expenses for the year under review.

Only one Special School, in which education in higher branches of science and art, especially laws and economics, is given to Korean young men, is recognized at present; the one established in Keijō with the old Law School as its nucleus. The period of study in this school is three years, and students admitted to the school must be full eighteen years of age or above, and be graduates of a Higher Common School, or those having the same qualifications as such graduates. This school aims at educating young men so as to fit them to be useful in the State service, or to establish themselves in the higher professions. For the school expenses, 21,140 *yen* was apportioned for the fiscal year under review. The following table gives further particulars of the above-mentioned schools as they existed at the end of the fiscal year 1913, and the movement of their students during the same fiscal year:—

Name of School	Period of Study	No. of Classes	No. of Teaching Force			No. of Students	No. of Graduates
			Japanese	Koreans	Total		
Keijō Special School	3	3	7	1	8	110	14
Keijō Higher Common School	Main Course	4	34	10	44	351	74
	Teachers' Training Course	1				47	47
	Teachers' Training Course Maintained by Old Normal Schools	4				279	113
	Normal School Course	1				17	17
Heijō Higher Common School	Main Course	4	12	6	18	196	16
	Teachers' Training Course	1				47	47
Keijō Girls' Higher Common School	Main Course	3	12	4	16	88	28
	Handicraft Course . .	3				51	25
Total	—	36	65	21	86	1,186	381
1912	—	30	77	24	101	934	234

In addition, there were two private Higher Common Schools respectively in Keijō and Kankō and two private Girls' Higher Common Schools in Keijō. They followed the curriculum provided for the Government Schools.

129. Provincial Industrial Schools.

(*Jitsugyo-Gakko*)

The Government just as seriously paid attention to the encouragement of industrial education as to that of public common education. The Industrial Schools giving necessary instruction to native boys wishing to engage in agriculture, commerce, or technical industry, may be classified as Agricultural, Commercial, Technical,



Training in
Irrigation
conducted by
Instructors of
Agricultural
Schools.



Training
in Rice
Plantation.



Training in Destruction of Noxious Insects,

and Elementary Industrial Schools. The period of study in the first three schools may be fixed within the limits of two to three years, and those eligible for admission must be above twelve years of age, and be graduates from a Common School, or those having the same qualifications. Of these Industrial or Technical Schools, there were 14 Agricultural, 2 Commercial, and 61 Elementary Industrial Schools at the end of 1913. Korea being yet an agricultural country, more improvement in agricultural schools was made, so that practical training in field farming has been, since 1913, conducted during the summer vacation, the regular vacation being foregone. Such training during the summer season is of prime importance, provided that the winter vacation is made longer in lieu of the summer vacation. Furthermore the curriculum in Agricultural Schools and Elementary Industrial Schools conducting agricultural education was modified to meet the agricultural condition of different localities, while a summer Lecture School being held in Suigen where the Model Farm is located, practical training in irrigation and destruction of insects injurious to forests and rice farms was given to teachers and instructors of industrial and elementary industrial schools for agriculture.

These Industrial Schools obtaining the confidence of local people, the students increased yearly, as shown in the following table :—

Description	No. of Schools	No. of Classes	No. of Instructors			No. of Students	No. of Graduates
			Japanese	Korean	Total		
Industrial Schools { Public	16	34	52	17	69	1,085	378
	Private	1	3	9	1	10	115	30
Total	17	37	61	18	79	1,200	408
Elementary Industrial Schools	61	72	18	14	32	1,271	794
Grand Total . . .	78	109	79	32	111	2,471	1,202
1912.	53	81	138	82	220	2,031	828
1911.	36	59	116	54	170	1,574	668
1910.	25	33	91	51	142	1,011	22
1909.	7	10	18	11	29	271	46

In the above table, one private industrial school is the Commercial School maintained by Mr. Okura of Tokyo with the help of a Government subsidy.

130. Government Agricultural and Dendrological School.

This school, attached as it is to the Model Agricultural and Industrial Farm of the Government-General, provides native young men rather more advanced instruction and training in agriculture and industry than the Provincial Industrial Schools for agriculture mentioned in the preceding section. The students in this school are supported by the Government. The curriculum of this school and other particulars were given in the Annual Report for 1910. The following table shows the general state of the school at the end of the fiscal year 1913, as compared with preceding years:—

Year	No. of Instructors			No. of Students	No. of Graduates
	Japanese	Korean	Total		
1907	5	2	7	64	12
1908	5	2	7	72	28
1909	10	4	14	101	40
1910	9	3	12	94	29
1911	7	3	10	91	28
1912	7	2	9	100	24
1913	6	3	9	100	28

131. Government Industrial Training School.

The Industrial Training School now maintained by the Government-General was established in 1907, with the object of giving the Koreans technical training in industrial arts, so that their lost arts might be recovered. This school has been under the direct charge of the Central Laboratory since 1912. As stated in a previous Annual Report, the school maintains several training sections, viz., dyeing and weaving, ceramics, metal work, manual work, and

applied chemistry. Most of the students in this school are supported by the Government. The general state of the school at the end of December, 1913, compared with previous years, can be seen in the following table :—

Year	No. of Instructors			No. of Students	No. of Graduates
	Japanese	Korean	Total		
1907	15	4	19	66	—
1908	21	4	25	124	6
1909	22	4	26	178	41
1910	17	6	23	68	145
1911	17	6	23	32	130
1912	17	6	23	74	88
1913	17	6	23	59	120

Already 526 graduates have passed through this institution and most of them have good positions in public offices or are engaging in their own concerns.

132. Government Medical Training School.

The Medical Training School attached to the Government Hospital maintains three courses viz., medical training proper, midwifery, and nursing. The medical profession, though not altogether looked down upon, was not so respected as the civil or military services, so very few desired to enter the medical school unless encouraged to do so by Government. Recently, there has been a tendency for the number of applicants, even those of *yangban* origin, for entrance into the school as self-supporting students to increase, and the number of students supported at Government expense is gradually being reduced. The following table shows further details of the medical school :—

Fiscal Year	No. of Instructors			No. of Students			No. of Graduates		
	Japanese	Korean	Total	Medical Course	Midwifery Course	Nursing Course	Medical Course	Midwifery Course	Nursing Course
1911 . . .	25	1	26	107	10	3	6	—	—
1912 . . .	29	1	30	116	10	—	28	9	1
1913 . . .	39	1	40	130	—	10	38	11	

133. Private Schools.

There was at one time a large number of private schools in the country. But they now show a tendency to decrease each year owing to financial difficulties and inadequate equipment. Although 78 schools received official recognition for their establishment during the year under review, those closed during the same year reached 188, thus leaving rather more than 1,330 such schools at the end of the fiscal year 1913. As the Governor-General declares in his instruction issued at the time of the enforcement of the new educational system (November, 1911), private schools being "cordially and sympathetically led and superintended" so as to induce them "to understand and appreciate the essential principle" of the new educational system, especially in reference to "proper selection of teachers and text-books", certain of them have not only shown appreciation of the Government supervision, but have adopted the new school regulations. The private schools maintained directly or indirectly by foreign missionaries account for about one-half of the private schools, and the Government fully recognizes and appreciates their pioneer work and continuation of their educational work in the Peninsula, so long as it is in accordance with the Government policy. Regarding the fundamental principle of the new educational system, the authorities concerned have often exchanged views with missionary representatives, and have given them due facilities for carrying on their work. Most of the mission bodies have also shown themselves appreciative of the Government policy and a willingness to conform their school courses to the standard set by the Government.

Many mission schools not only applied for Government recognition, but gradually introduced the use of officially approved text-books. These private schools also added the national or Japanese language to the regular curriculum, and Japanese instructors engaged by these foreign missionary schools reached 200 at the end of the fiscal year under review.

Mission schools and other private schools were also required to conform to the Regulations of Private Schools. Still, as the curricula of such schools were not definitely set forth in those Regulations, they mostly inserted religious teaching in their curricula. The assurance of freedom of religion to each and all has been repeatedly given in previous Annual Reports. But, in the educational

administration of the Empire, one of the fundamental principles is, as has been maintained from early times, to keep education independent of religion; consequently it was clearly mentioned in the Governor-General's Proclamation relating to the new educational system that came into force in 1911, that Government or public schools, as well as private schools, the curriculum of which is fixed by Government regulations, are not allowed to give a religious education or conduct any religious ceremonies in them. Now, for the purpose of effecting the unification of national education in public as well as all kinds of private schools, necessitated by the progress of the times, the Government was planning to modify the Regulations of Private Schools to the effect that religious teaching shall not be included in the curriculum of any private school, whether maintained by missionaries or not, if such school is participating in general education.

134. Schools for Japanese.

With regard to the educational system for Japanese children, most of the schools in the Peninsula, though following the educational system in force in Japan, have the Korean language as a regular subject of study, while industrial and other technical training may be added to the regular curriculum according to local conditions.

A. Public Elementary Schools. With the growth of Japanese immigration, 52 Public Elementary Schools were established during the fiscal year under review, and the elementary schools for Japanese numbered 251 at the end of the same fiscal year. Elementary schools in places where School Associations or Municipalities are not able to maintain them, are in receipt since the fiscal year 1912 of an annual grant of 600 *yen* on the average from the Central Government. The total grant for the fiscal year 1913 was 151,050 *yen*, the total expenditure of these Japanese Public Elementary Schools being estimated at over 690,000 *yen*.

B. Higher Grade Schools for Japanese. As to higher grade schools for Japanese, there were two Middle Schools, (one of them being established in April, 1913 at Fusan), four Girls' Higher Schools, two Girls' Industrial High Schools, two Commercial Schools, and three Elementary Commercial Schools existing at the end of the fiscal year 1913. These Middle Schools being directly maintained by the Government-General, annual expenditure for them amounting to 98,078 *yen* was apportioned in the budget of the fiscal year

1913. To the Middle School at Keijō, a Teachers' Training Course for Public Elementary School instructors was attached as hitherto.

Girls' High Schools in Keijō, Fusan, Jinsen, and Heijō were maintained by their respective Municipalities, while Girls' Industrial High Schools were established in 1913 in Gensan and Chinnampo by their respective Municipalities. For the expenditure of these six schools 63,000 *yen* was appropriated, of which 14,000 *yen* was granted by the Central Government. A Commercial School was also maintained in Fusan, Jinsen, Gensan, and Heijō as hitherto. A similar school for an elementary course was established by the Chinnampo Municipality in 1913.

C. Private Schools. Private schools maintained in a private capacity are one Branch School of the Tōyōkyōkai Academy of Tokyo, a Commercial School called Zenrin Shōgyō, and several other schools.

The general state of the various schools maintained for Japanese in the Peninsula at the end of the fiscal year 1913, (ending March 31, 1914), compared with the previous fiscal year, is shown in the following table :—

Description	No. of Schools				No. of Teachers
	Government Schools	Public Schools	Private Schools	Total	
Public Elementary School. . .	—	251	—	251	832
{ Middle School	2	—	—	2	43
{ Teachers' Training Course . .	1	—	—	1	
Girls' High School	—	6	—	6	50
Commercial School	—	2	1	3	18
Elementary Commercial School }	—	3	—	3	3
Semmon Gakko	—	—	1	1	2
Other Schools	—	—	7	7	28
Kindergarten	—	6	4	10	22
Total	3	268	13	284	998
1912	2	212	10	224	870
1911	2	33	161	196	732
1910	1	28	120	149	592
1909	—	22	93	115	469
1908	—	17	74	91	368

(Continued)

Description	No. of Students			No. of Graduates	No. of Classes
	Male	Female	Total		
Public Elementary School. .	13,476	11,688	25,164	3,699	701
{ Middle School	601	—	601	46	14
{ Teachers' Training Course .	29	—	29	26	1
Girls' High School	—	921	921	181	28
Commercial School. . . .	377	—	377	94	10
Elementary Commercial School }	79	—	79	23	6
Semmon Gakko	28	—	28	27	1
Other Schools	216	165	381	54	25
Kindergarten	419	337	756	372	19
Total	15,225	13,111	28,336	4,525	805
1912	13,113	11,380	24,493	—	679
1911	11,375	9,912	21,287	—	570
1910	9,252	8,012	17,264	—	446
1909	7,310	6,559	13,869	—	360
1908	5,703	5,170	10,873	—	281

135. Training of Teachers.

The Governor-General paid most serious attention to the raising of a sound teaching force for the common schools, thus following out the motto of the national educational institution. Contrary to the normal school system in Japan, the training of teachers in the Peninsula is effected by taking graduates of the High Schools or Middle Schools (in case of Japanese) who have already acquired a liberal education, and giving them a special educational training for at least one year. In the training of a native teaching force for Common Schools, the Higher Common Schools in Keijō and Heijō are made use of, since the new educational system came into force, by attaching to them a Normal Course and a Teachers' Short-Term Training Course. A principal or chief instructor being appointed to a native common school, together with a qualified or experienced Japanese teacher, the more common schools increased, the greater was the need for capable Japanese instructors. Consequently a

Japanese teachers' training section was created in the Temporary Teachers' Training School attached to the Keijō Higher Common School since April, 1913; candidates for this training school are limited to graduates of Japanese Middle Schools.

Thus, in March, 1914, 140 Koreans and 37 Japanese were turned out and distributed among the native public common schools.

As to training instructors for Japanese public elementary schools, 29 students were graduated from the teachers' training section attached to Keijō Middle School in March, 1914, and distributed among Japanese elementary schools.

In order to improve teachers or instructors who are in actual service, courses of lectures were given, or summer schools held from time to time in different localities, while encouragement in the study of the Japanese language by Korean teachers, and that of the Korean language by Japanese instructors, was not neglected.

136. Educational Expenditure.

With the expansion of the educational works undertaken by the Government, the amount for educational expenses allotted in the budget increased considerably each year. In the fiscal year 1914, the educational expenditure, for both Koreans and Japanese, apportioned in the budget of the Government-General amounted to 1,237,170 *yen*, an increase of 95,218 *yen* over the preceding fiscal year, as shown in the table below :—

Description		Fiscal Year 1914	Fiscal Year 1913	Increase (+) or Decrease (—)
Ordinary Expenditure	Schools	Yen 344,871	Yen 325,697	+ Yen 19,174
	Text-Books	92,930	92,930	—
	Students sent to Japan	27,588	27,588	—
	Lectures	11,899	9,970	+ 1,929
	Total	477,288	456,185	+ 21,103

(Continued)

Description		Fiscal Year 1914	Fiscal Year 1913	Increase (+) or Decrease (—)
Extraordinary Expenditure Subsidies given to various Educational Works.	Subsidies granted to Japanese Schools .	207,210	179,810	+ 27,400
	Subsidies granted to Korean Schools .	518,038	481,838	+ 36,200
	Subsidies granted to Korean Dormitory.	6,374	3,174	+ 3,200
	Subsidies given to Conference of Korean Common School Principals, . . . }	10,560	10,560	—
	Subsidies given to Summer School . .	3,900	3,900	—
	Subsidies given to encouragement of Industrial Education	3,900	—	+ 3,900
	Subsidies to increase Solatium given to retiring Teachers }	9,900	6,485	+ 3,415
Total		759,882	685,767	+ 74,115
Grand Total		1,237,170	1,141,952	+ 95,218

In addition, a sum of 261,371 *yen*, taken from the incomes derived in the fiscal year 1914 from the Imperial Donation Funds granted to each Prefecture or District, was allotted chiefly to Common Schools for Koreans, and more than 725,677 *yen* was defrayed from the Special Local Expenses Funds for the same purpose, making a total of 987,048 *yen* of which 518,038 *yen* was subsidized by the Central Government. On the other hand, most of the money required by Japanese schools was defrayed by the Japanese municipalities and school associations, though assisted by Government subsidies.

137. Text-Books.

Most of the Korean schools, public or private, are required to use text-books compiled by the Government, or those receiving official recognition, if such have been compiled by private individuals. But public common schools to-day mostly use text-books compiled by the Government as the various books required by such schools have almost all been compiled by the Government, and can be furnished to school children at a price cheaper than cost, or by lending or giving. During the year under review, eight sets numbering eleven volumes for use of common schools, nine sets comprising

thirteen volumes for use of Agricultural Schools, and six sets comprising eleven volumes for use of schools of higher grade were compiled and published. As to text-books compiled by private individuals, application for official recognition was made for 22 sets comprising 33 volumes, of which five sets comprising eight volumes were recognized by the Government while the rest are pending.

Of the distribution of text-books for the use of students and teachers compiled by the Government, those given, sold, or lent during the fiscal year under review reached 1,057,424 copies ; further particulars can be seen in the table below :—

Description		No. Sold	No. lent to Public Schools	No. given to Private Schools and Others	Total
Fiscal Year, 1913	Text-books for Use of Common Schools	404,761	300,646	308,190	1,013,597
	Text-books for Use of Schools of Higher Grade	31,541	506	8,755	40,802
	Text-books for Use of Industrial Schools	1,915	—	1,110	3,025
	Total	438,217	301,152	318,055	1,057,424
Fiscal Year, 1912	Text-books for Use of Common Schools	386,988	286,199	926,818	1,599,505
	Text-books for Use of Schools of Higher Grade	13,931	2,544	147,937	164,412
	Text-books for Use of Industrial Schools	—	—	—	—
	Total	400,919	288,743	1,074,255	1,763,917

APPENDIX.

A

PROTOCOL.

AGREED TO AT THE CONFERENCE HELD BETWEEN THE
DIRECTOR OF THE BUREAU OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE
GOVERNMENT-GENERAL OF CHosen AND THE CONSULAR
REPRESENTATIVES OF TREATY POWERS CONCERNED RELAT-
ING TO THE ABOLITION OF THE SYSTEM OF FOREIGN
SETTLEMENTS IN CHosen.

Art. I. The Foreign Settlements in Chosen, namely: Chemulpo, Chin-
nampo, Kunsan, Mokpo, Masampo and Songchin shall be incorporated with
the respective newly organized Communes of Chosen to which they appro-
priately belong.

Art. II. When such incorporation takes place, the competent local
authorities shall assume all the duties and obligations of local administration
hitherto performed and incurred by the Municipal Councils of the said
Foreign Settlements, including public works, sanitation, etc.

Art. III. The common funds and property, if any, belonging to the
Municipal Councils of the said Foreign Settlements, shall be transferred to the
local authorities concerned.

Art. IV. The holders of leases in perpetuity of land within the circum-
scriptions of the said Foreign Settlements shall be allowed the option of
converting the said leases in perpetuity to actual ownership. Such ownership
shall be on the same basis as that of Japanese subjects in Chosen.

Art. V. When such conversions have been made and registered, the
owners of the said land shall be accorded national and most favoured nation
treatment in all that concerns the use and enjoyment of such land and houses
thereon, as well as in the matter of imposts, taxes and rates leviable on such
land and houses. The conventions and registrations aforesaid shall be made
without any taxes, fees or charges whatever.

Art. VI. In case such option is not availed of, the rights created by the
said leases in perpetuity, not inconsistent with the arrangements agreed to in
the present Protocol, shall continue to be duly respected. In the matter of
imposts, taxes and rates leviable in respect of the leased land and houses
thereon under the second clause of the leases in perpetuity, the following
adjustment shall be made:

- (A) A sufficient sum shall be appropriated out of, and not in excess of,
the ground rent payable in respect of the leased land in question to
cover national land and house taxes leviable on the said leased land
and houses thereon were such land held by an actual owner;
- (B) In case the remainder, if any, of the said ground rent equals the
local and municipal taxes and rates leviable on the said leased land

and houses thereon were such land held by an actual owner, the said land and houses shall be exempt from all such local and municipal taxes and rates ;

- (C) In case the remainder of the said ground rent exceeds the local and municipal taxes and rates leviable on the said leased land and houses thereon were such land held by an actual owner, the surplus shall be refunded ;
- (D) In case the local and municipal taxes and rates leviable on the said leased land and houses thereon were such land held by an actual owner exceed the remainder of the said ground rent, the said land and houses shall be liable to taxes and rates to an extent sufficient to make the local and municipal taxes and rates on such land and houses equal to the local and municipal taxes and rates leviable on the leased land and houses thereon were such land held by an actual owner.

Art. VII. The holders of leases in perpetuity aforesaid shall be accorded national and most favoured nation treatment in matters of imposts, taxes and rates of whatever kind and nature, whether national, local or municipal, not otherwise provided for in the present Protocol.

Art. VIII. The competent Registry Offices in Chosen shall undertake due registration of the leases in perpetuity aforesaid as well as subsidiary rights relating thereto. Such registration, consistently with the provisions of law, shall be available against third parties. Legalized copies of the existing Consular registrations relating to the said subsidiary rights shall be transferred to the competent Registry Offices. Registrations so transferred shall continue to have the same force and value as they had in the Consular Offices in which such registrations were effected.

With regard to the leases in perpetuity on which mortgages exist in the Consular Registers concerned at the time of the abolition of the system of Foreign Settlements, no registration shall be made in respect of the transfer of such leases in perpetuity to a third party or their conversion to actual ownership, or the cancellation of subsidiary rights relating thereto, except upon the written application of the holders of the said leases in perpetuity or their duly authorized agents certified by their Consular Representatives. This arrangement, however, shall not affect cases where leases in perpetuity are disposed of in default of payment of rent, taxes or rates, or by virtue of legal process.

Art. IX. The existing Public Gardens in the Foreign Settlements shall be maintained in good order and condition by the authorities concerned ; and their respective areas shall not be diminished except for public purposes.

Art. X. The existing Foreign Cemeteries in the Foreign Settlements shall be maintained by local foreign residents, in conformity with the laws and ordinances governing cemeteries, crematoriums, burial, cremation, etc., free of all taxes and rates. The sum of Twenty Thousand *Yen*. (Y. 20,000) or so much thereof as may be necessary shall be appropriated for this purpose out of the property belonging to the Municipal Council of the General Foreign Settlement at Chemulpo.

Done at Keijō, Chosen, the 21st day of April, 1913.

(Signed)

MIDORI KOMATSU,

Director of the Bureau of Foreign Affairs
of the Government-General of Chosen.

- (Signed) KRÜGER, DR.,
German Consul-General.
- (Signed) J. BRIBOSIA,
Consul-General for Belgium.
- (Signed) GEO. H. SCIDMORE,
Consul-General of the United States of
America.
- (Signed) J. LUTSCHG,
Consul-General for Russia.
- (Signed) A. M. CHALMERS,
His Britannic Majesty's Consul-General
for Korea.
- (Signed) R. ANDRÉ,
Acting Consul for France.
- (Signed) A. M. CHALMERS,
His Britannic Majesty's Consul-General
for Korea.
In charge of Italian interests.
-

B

Regulations for Land Tax.

(*Seirei* No. 1, Promulgated March 16, 1914.)

Art. I. Lands shall be classified under the following designations according to the nature of lots :—

No. 1. Dry fields, wet fields, residential grounds, ponds and marshes, and miscellaneous lands.

No. 2. Forests and plains, church and temple grounds, grave-yards, public parks, railway grounds, waterwork grounds, roads, rivers, canals and sewers, embankments, city-walls, railway lines, and waterwork lines.

Land tax shall be levied on the lands mentioned under No. 1 of the preceding paragraph and also on church and temple grounds if they are lands leased with rent.

Land tax shall not be levied on State lands.

Art. II. The annual amount of land tax shall be the sum obtained by multiplying the number of *Kyel* with "*Kyel ka*" (amount of tax to be levied on land corresponding to one *Kyel*).

Art. III. The *Kyel ka* shall be fixed at seven (7) grades, that is *Yen* 11, 9, 8, 6, 5, 4 and 2 according to the location in which the lands are situated or to the class of lands.

Art. IV. The estimation or revision of the number of *Kyel* and the determination of *Kyel ka* of lands shall be made by following the usage there-
anent.

Art. V. The Fu or Gun Office shall provide the Cadastre (*Tochi-daicho*) and the Register of *Kyel* in which the matters relating to land tax shall be entered.

Art. VI. Land tax shall be collected from the following persons :—

1. Pledgee or pawnee for the land which has been made the subject of pledge or of pawn having the nature of pledge.

2. Superficiary for the land which has been made the subject of superficies having a time of more than twenty (20) years for the duration of the superficies.

3. Owners of the land other than those mentioned in the preceding two categories.

Pledgee, pawnee, superficiesary, and owner mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall be held to mean a person who has been registered as a pledgee, pawnee, superficiesary, or owner in the Cadastre or in the Register of *Kyel*.

Art. VII. The annual amount of land tax shall be divided into two equal parts and collected within the following two periods :—

First period : December 1 to 28 (incl.).

Second „ : February 1, to the last day of the same month of the year following.

Art. VIII. With regard to lands mentioned in the following items the land tax shall be exempted :—

1. Land furnished for the public or common use of Kuni (State), Do

(Province), Fu (Prefecture), Gun (District), Men (Village), and other public corporations appointed by the Governor-General of Chosen, excepting the land leased with rent.

2. Dams.

Art. IX. In case the shape or condition of land has been changed or the land wasted by natural causes, the tax on the said land may be exempted for a period not exceeding ten (10) years according to the condition effected thereby.

Art. X. Lands mentioned in the following cases may be exempted from the land tax for a period not exceeding ten (10) years according to conditions :—

1. In case non-taxable land has been converted into taxable land by applying labour and money, purposely.

2. In case seashore, waterfront or shallow has been converted into taxable land by applying labour and money.

Art. XI. In case taxable land has been converted into non-taxable land, or exempted from the land tax, the said tax shall not be collected in and after the next period of collection.

In case non-taxable land has been converted into taxable land, or reasons for the exemption from the land tax have disappeared, the said tax shall be collected in and after the next period of collection ; provided that in case the land has been converted into taxable land, or the reasons for the exemption from the land tax have disappeared, after the expiry of the year, the land tax of that year to be collected at the second period of collection shall not be collected.

Art. XII. On the land, the number of *Kyel* of which has been revised, the tax shall be collected according to the revised number of *Kyel* from the year in which the revision is made. In case, however, the number of *Kyel* has been revised after the beginning of the period of collection of the land tax for the said year, the tax shall be collected according to the revised number of *Kyel* from the year following.

Art. XIII. Revenue Officials are empowered to examine land or to inquire into necessary matters regarding tax-payers or land-owners.

Art. XIV. Tax-payers attempting to evade the payment of the land tax shall be liable to a fine or a police fine not exceeding one hundred *yen* (Y. 100) in amount, and the amount of the tax thus evaded shall be estimated according to the existing condition of the said land and collected from the offenders, save that offenders voluntarily confessing their offences shall be forgiven the fine.

Supplementary Rules.

The present regulations shall be in force in and after the period in which the land tax for the 3rd year of Taishō (1914) is collected.

The following adjusted "*Kyel ka*" for lands shall be enforced :—

Adjusted <i>Kyel ka</i>	for	Old <i>Kyel ka</i>
<i>Yen</i> 11.000	„	<i>Yen</i> 8.000
9.000	„	6.600
8.000	„	5.300
6.000	„	4.200, 4.000 or 3.700
5.000	„	3.200
4.000	„	2.600 or 2.100
2.000	„	1.300 downward.

C

Regulations for Urban Land Tax.

(*Seirei* No. 2, Promulgated March 16, 1914.)

Art. I. Urban land tax shall be levied on lands within a city limit in accordance with the present regulations.

The cities coming under the preceding paragraph shall be appointed by the Governor-General of Chosen.

Art. II. The annual amount of the tax on urban lands shall be seven-thousandths ($7/1000$) of the value of the said lands registered in the cadastre (*Tochi-daicho*)

The value of land shall be determined according to current quotations.

Art. III. In case non-taxable urban land has been converted into taxable land, the value of the said land shall be newly assessed.

In case residential grounds on which the urban land tax is to be levied have been converted into lands other than residential grounds, or *vice versa*, the value of the said lands shall be revised.

The new valuation of land or its revision shall be made by comparison with other similar lands.

Art. IV. The value of lands shall be amended in general once in ten years.

Art. V. The annual amount of the urban land tax shall be divided into two equal parts and collected within the following two periods :—

First period : April 1 to 30 (incl.).

Second period : October 1 to 31 (incl.).

Art. VI. The provisions of Arts. 1, 5, 6, and 8 to 13 (inclusive) of the Order for Land Tax shall be applied correspondingly to the urban land tax.

Art. VII. Tax-payers evading the payment of the urban land tax shall be liable to a fine or a police fine not exceeding one hundred *yen* (Y. 100) in amount, and the amount of the tax thus evaded shall be estimated according to the existing condition of the land in question and be collected from the evaders, save that offenders voluntarily confessing their offences shall be forgiven the fine.

Supplementary Rules.

I. The present regulations shall be in force in and after the period in which the urban land tax for the 3rd year of Taishō (1914) is collected.

II. The urban land tax for the 3rd year of Taishō in the former General Foreign Settlements shall be three-fourths the amount of that for one full year.

III. The period for collection of the urban land tax for the 3rd year of Taishō is as follows :—

First period : September 1 to 30 (incl.).

Second period : December 1 to 28 (incl.).

IV. The Regulations for Lands at Chogchin (promulgated March, 1908) shall be repealed.

D

Regulations of Tobacco Tax.

(*Seirei* No. 5, Promulgated March 16, 1914.)

Art. I. Persons desiring to cultivate tobacco shall obtain a licence from the Government.

Manufacturers of, or dealers in tobacco shall obtain a licence from the Government for each factory, store, or shop owned or occupied by them.

Tobacco dealers shall obtain the said licence for retail or wholesale business separately.

In case tobacco dealers have not fixed upon a store or shop, their domicile shall be considered as their store or shop under the present regulations.

Art. II. Tobacco cultivators shall pay the cultivation tax yearly in accordance with the following classifications :—

First class cultivation :

Less than 900 roots 50 *sen*.

Second class cultivation :

900 up to 20,000 roots 2 *yen*.

Third class cultivation :

Over 20,000 roots 4 *yen*.

Art. III. Tobacco manufacturers shall pay the manufacturing tax yearly for each factory owned or possessed by them in accordance with the following classifications :—

For factory with area of less than

30 *tsubo* 30 *yen*.

For factory with area

over 30 but less than 50 *tsubo* 50 *yen*.

For factory with area

over 50 but less than 100 *tsubo* 100 *yen*.

For factory with area exceeding that mentioned in the last classification 50 *yen* shall be added for each additional 100 *tsubo*.

The word "Factory" in the present regulations shall be held to mean buildings used for manufacturing tobacco.

The area of each floor and basement of the factory shall be calculated in computing the number of *tsubo* mentioned in the above classifications.

The number of *tsubo* in the factory shall be determined by the area of the buildings existing on the first of January every year, but in case a licence for the factory has newly been obtained the number of *tsubo* shall be determined by the area covered by the buildings existing on the date of the beginning of the business.

Art. IV. Such manufacture of tobacco as consists in the rude cutting of tobacco leaves by the simple method practised by Koreans shall not be considered as the manufacture of tobacco under the present regulations.

Such tobacco as mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall be considered as leaf tobacco under the present regulations.

Art. V. Tobacco dealers shall pay the sale tax yearly on each store or shop occupied by them in accordance with the following classifications :—

Tobacco dealers, wholesale 10 *yen*.

Tobacco dealers, retail :—

First class sale :

Less than 300 *yen* per year in estimated

value of tobacco sold. One *yen*.

Second class sale :

Over 300 *yen* per year in estimated

value of tobacco sold. Two *yen*.

Persons engaging in the business of purchase and sale of tobacco as an agent for other person or persons shall be considered as wholesale dealers in tobacco.

Art. VI. Manufacturers of, or dealers in tobacco who have obtained the licence on or after the first of July shall, for the pending year, pay half the amount of one full year.

In case the successors to cultivators or manufacturers of, or dealers in tobacco have obtained the licence, and their predecessors have already paid the tax for the year, the successors shall be exempted from the tax for the said year.

Art. VII. The cultivation tax of tobacco shall be paid yearly during the period from the 1st to the 30th of November, and the manufacturing tax and sale tax during the period from the 1st to the 31st of January.

In case the licence has been obtained after the expiry of the specified period mentioned in the preceding paragraph, the tax for the year shall immediately be paid.

Art. VIII. The consumption tax of tobacco shall be levied on manufactured tobacco at the rate of ten per cent. (10%) of the retail price of the said tobacco.

Art. IX. The consumption tax of tobacco shall be paid by persons taking out the manufactured tobacco when it is taken delivery of at a tobacco factory or tobacco bonded compound.

Tobacco manufacturers or persons taking out manufactured tobacco shall print the retail price on each package of the said tobacco.

Art. X. In case a security corresponding to the amount of consumption tax on tobacco has been deposited with the Government Treasury, the collection of the said tax can be delayed for a period not exceeding three months.

In case persons depositing the security according to the preceding paragraph have failed to pay the said tax within the specified period the security shall be appropriated for the payment of the said tax. Security other than cash shall be put up to public sale, so as to appropriate the same to cover the expenses of sale and the consumption tax. If there is any shortage it shall be collected, while any surplus left shall be returned to the depositors of the security.

The description of such security shall be determined by the Governor-General of Chosen.

Art. XI. Manufactured tobacco can be taken out of a tobacco factory, or Customs bonded compound to a place of storage (tobacco bonded warehouse) specially provided for manufactured tobacco without paying the consumption tax, in accordance with the order of the Governor-General of Chosen.

In the preceding case, the tobacco bonded warehouse shall be considered as a tobacco factory or Customs bonded compound for the payment of the consumption tax.

Art. XII. With exception of the case mentioned in Par. 1 of Art. X or of the preceding Article, manufactured tobacco can not be taken out of a tobacco factory or Customs bonded compound prior to the payment of the consumption tax.

Art. XIII. When the consumption tax has been paid or its collection delayed according to Par. 1 of Art. X, the manufactured tobacco shall be stamped with special seals and the authorities concerned may order the taxpayers to take any necessary measures for the supervision of the collection of the tax.

Art. XIV. On manufactured tobacco to be exported from Chosen, the consumption tax shall be exempted in accordance with the order of the Governor-General of Chosen.

In case manufactured tobacco has been exported from Chosen on which the consumption tax has been paid, an amount of money corresponding to that of the consumption tax shall be refunded to the exporter.

The provisions of Par. 2 of Art. IX shall not be applicable to manufactured tobacco mentioned in Par. 1 of the present Article.

Art. XV. Manufactured tobacco shall not be sold at a price exceeding the retail price printed on each package of the said tobacco.

Art. XVI. Tobacco manufacturers shall not be allowed to sell tobacco at their factory, unless special permission has been granted to sell the tobacco in a place set apart for the purpose.

Art. XVII. Manufacturers of and dealers in tobacco are required to provide books in which matters relating to manufacture and movement of tobacco shall be entered in detail.

Art. XVIII. Revenue Officials are empowered to enter a tobacco factory, store or shop, or other places, and to inspect raw materials, stuffs, manufactured tobacco, tools, implements, machinery, buildings, books or documents.

The Revenue Officials are empowered to seal, if they deem it necessary in exercising their official control, articles mentioned in the preceding paragraph, or to adopt other essential measures.

Art. XIX. Revenue Officials may inspect tobacco in course of transportation and inquire about places of shipment and destination.

In the preceding case, the Revenue Officials may order, if they deem it necessary in exercising their official control, to stop the transportation, or to seal goods, ships, or wagons, or to adopt other essential measures.

Art. XX. In case cultivators, manufacturers of, or dealers in tobacco have infringed the present regulations or order issued by virtue of the present regulations, the authorities concerned may cancel their respective licences.

Art. XXI. Persons who have cultivated, manufactured, or sold tobacco without licence shall be liable to a fine or police fine not exceeding 500 *yen* (Y. 500), and the taxes evaded shall also be immediately collected.

In the preceding case, the manufactured tobacco in possession of unlicensed manufacturers shall be forfeited, and with regard to manufactured tobacco sold or consumed an amount of money equal to the value of the said tobacco shall be collected.

Art. XXII. In case cultivators, manufacturers of, or dealers in tobacco have given false information relating to classification of cultivation or of sale

by retail, or to number of *tsubo* covered by the tobacco factory, or have evaded or attempted to evade the taxes, they shall be liable to a fine or police fine corresponding to five times the amount of the taxes thus evaded or attempted to be evaded, and the taxes evaded shall also be immediately collected.

Art. XXIII. Persons committing either one of the following acts shall be liable to a fine of five times the amount of consumption tax and the amount of the said tax shall immediately be collected. If, however, the amount involved does not reach 20 *yen* the amount of the fine shall be 20 *yen*.

1. In case persons have infringed the provisions of Art. XII.

2. In case manufactured tobacco which had been exempted from the consumption tax on the ground of exportation from Chosen has been consumed in Chosen, or in case of its being transported with the intention of consuming it in Chosen.

3. In case manufactured tobacco taken out of a tobacco factory or Customs bonded compound according to the provisions of Art. XI has not been transported to the destined tobacco bonded warehouse.

Art. XXIV. Manufacturers of or dealers in tobacco who have infringed the provisions of Art. XV shall be liable to a fine corresponding to one-half the amount exceeding the value in retail price, and also ten per cent. (10%) of the amount exceeded shall immediately be collected as consumption tax. If, however, the amount does not reach 20 *yen* the amount of the fine shall be 20 *yen*.

Art. XXV. Persons committing either one of the following acts shall be liable to a fine or police fine not exceeding 50 *yen* (Y. 50):—

1. In case persons have infringed the provisions of Par. 2 of Art. IX, or the provisions of Art. XVI.

2. In case the manufacturers of or dealers in tobacco have not provided the books required under the provisions of Art. XVII, or have made false entry or neglected to make entry.

3. In case persons have not given answers to the inquiries made by Revenue Officials, or made false statements, or opposed, interrupted or avoided the Revenue Officials in the discharge of their duties.

Supplementary Rules.

Art. XXVI. The present regulations shall be enforced on and after the first of July of the third year of Taishō (1914).

Art. XXVII. The cultivators of or dealers in tobacco who have already obtained the licence from the Government at the time of the enforcement of the present regulations shall be regarded as those who have obtained the licence according to the present regulations.

Art. XXVIII. Persons engaging in the manufacture of tobacco at the time of the enforcement of the present regulations shall apply for a new licence within 30 days from the date of the enforcement of the present regulations. Until the date when a decision of either acceptance or refusal of the application has arrived, the applicant shall be regarded as a tobacco manufacturer having obtained the licence according to the present regulations. Persons, however, whose application for the licence has been rejected shall be exempted from the manufacturing tax.

Art. XXIX. Selling tax to be paid by the tobacco dealers who have already obtained the licence at the time of the enforcement of the present regulations shall be collected according to the former amount only for the 3rd year of Taishō (1914).

Art. XXX. In case tobacco manufacturers owned or possessed manufactured tobacco outside their factories at the time of the enforcement of the present regulations, the place where the said tobacco is kept shall be considered, so long as the said tobacco is kept there, as a tobacco bonded warehouse mentioned in Art. XI.

Art. XXXI. The tobacco dealers are required to present information, at the time of the enforcement of the present regulations, relating to names, quantity, place of storage, and retail price of manufactured tobacco owned or possessed by them, and also print the retail price on each package of the said tobacco.

Tobacco dealers shall pay the consumption tax corresponding to ten per cent. (10 %) of the retail price of the manufactured tobacco mentioned in the preceding paragraph,

With respect to the consumption tax mentioned in the preceding paragraph, the provisions of Art. X shall be applicable.

Art. XXXII. In case tobacco dealers have neglected to give the information mentioned in Par. 1 of the preceding Article, or given false information as mentioned in Par. 1 of the preceding Article, or have not printed the retail price on packages of the manufactured tobacco, they shall be liable to a fine or police fine not exceeding fifty *yen* (Y. 50).

Persons who have evaded the consumption tax mentioned in Par. 2 of the preceding Article shall be liable to a fine or police fine of five times the amount of the tax evaded and the tax evaded shall also be immediately collected.

STATISTICS.

TABLE I.—GEOGRAPHICAL SITUATION OF
CHOSEN PENINSULA.

Direction	Situation	Degree of Latitude and Longitude
Latitude {	Extreme N. Extreme N. of North Kankyō Province	43.02
	Extreme S. Extreme S. of Saishū Island	33.12
Longitude {	Extreme W. Extreme W. of Shintō Island at the mouth of the Oryoku River	124.13
	Extreme E. Extreme E. of Utsuryō Island	130.54

TABLE II.—AREA AND ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS.

(April 1, 1914)

Name of Province	Area		Administrative Divisions			
	Square Miles	Per- centage	Name of City in which Provincial Government is located	No. of Urban Prefectures	No. of Local Districts	No. of Villages (<i>men</i>)
Keiki	4,559	05.4	Keijō	2	20	250
North Chūsei	2,950	03.5	Seishū	—	10	114
South Chūsei	3,433	04.1	Kōshū	—	14	175
North Zenla	3,063	03.6	Zenshū	1	14	188
South Zenla	4,488	05.3	Kōshū	1	22	275
North Keishō	6,753	08.0	Taikyū	1	23	272
South Keishō	4,965	05.9	Shinshū	2	19	259
Kwōkai	6,568	07.8	Kaishū	—	17	227
Kōgen	10,257	12.2	Shunsen	—	21	178
South Heian	6,937	08.2	Heijō	2	14	169
North Heian	9,751	11.6	Gishū	1	19	194
South Kankyō	9,959	11.8	Kankō	1	16	142
North Kankyō	10,490	12.5	Kyōjō	1	11	79
Total	84,173	100.00	13	12	220	2,522
December 31, 1913. . .	84,173	100.00	13	12	317	4,336

TABLE III.—DWELLING HOUSES AND POPULATION.

(December 31, 1913)

Name of Province	Koreans				Japanese				Foreigners				Total		Population per Square Mile
	No. of Dwellings	No. of Population			No. of Dwellings	No. of Population			No. of Dwellings	No. of Population			No. of Dwellings	No. of Population	
		Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total			
Keiki	312,355	810,741	764,768	1,575,508	21,279	40,937	36,864	77,801	1,249	3,787	662	4,449	334,933	1,657,759	363.6
North Chusei . . .	134,791	352,886	322,535	675,421	1,408	2,431	2,144	4,575	92	235	20	255	136,291	680,251	230.6
South Chusei . . .	203,762	533,821	498,665	1,032,486	4,137	7,477	6,487	13,964	393	1,204	32	1,236	208,292	1,047,686	305.2
North Zenla . . .	215,013	535,097	486,622	1,021,719	4,437	8,485	7,173	15,658	189	567	31	598	213,639	1,037,975	338.9
South Zenla . . .	348,411	886,987	828,203	1,715,190	5,701	11,135	8,785	19,920	151	440	53	493	354,283	1,735,603	386.7
North Keishō . . .	355,273	944,214	866,619	1,810,833	5,445	9,714	8,124	17,833	104	326	43	369	380,922	1,829,040	270.8
South Keishō . . .	305,622	801,110	735,445	1,538,555	16,481	33,291	28,768	62,059	131	339	61	450	322,234	1,598,064	322.1
Kwōkai	241,014	600,103	568,932	1,169,035	2,287	3,993	3,064	7,057	290	756	53	808	243,501	1,176,901	179.2
South Heian . . .	199,149	507,447	481,160	988,607	5,126	9,547	8,214	17,761	346	1,790	129	1,919	204,621	1,008,287	145.3
North Heian . . .	197,641	577,918	528,733	1,106,651	2,973	5,139	3,984	9,123	983	4,290	302	4,592	201,597	1,120,366	114.9
Kōgen	185,212	515,449	464,062	979,511	1,780	2,753	2,152	4,905	114	494	5	499	187,106	984,915	96.0
South Kankyō . . .	187,204	556,830	521,556	1,078,386	3,735	7,088	6,024	13,112	280	1,147	52	1,199	191,309	1,092,697	109.7
North Kankyō . . .	78,576	248,272	231,748	480,020	2,340	4,225	3,593	7,818	112	467	14	481	81,028	498,309	46.5
Total	2,984,113	7,870,875	7,298,048	15,169,923	77,129	146,215	125,376	271,591	4,344	15,882	1,457	17,349	3,045,586	15,458,863	183.7
1912	2,885,404	7,585,074	6,981,109	14,566,783	70,688	131,518	112,211	243,729	3,876	15,212	1,377	16,589	2,859,968	14,827,101	176.2
1911	2,813,925	7,271,526	6,560,950	13,832,376	62,633	114,759	95,930	210,689	3,312	11,709	1,095	12,804	2,879,870	14,055,869	167.0
1910	2,749,956	6,953,468	6,175,312	13,128,780	50,992	92,751	78,792	171,543	3,155	11,239	1,455	12,694	2,804,103	13,313,017	158.2
1909	2,742,263	6,862,650	6,071,632	12,934,282	43,405	79,947	66,200	146,147	2,223	9,672	755	10,427	2,787,891	13,080,856	155.5

TABLE IV.—ESTIMATE OF REVENUE OF THE
GOVERNMENT-GENERAL FOR THE
FISCAL YEAR 1913 AND 1914.

Sources of Revenue	1914-15	1913-14	Comparison	
			Increase	Decrease
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Ordinary Revenue	37,724,027	30,106,163	7,617,864	—
Taxes	16,537,486	12,485,372	4,052,114	—
Land Tax	9,534,527	6,474,045	3,060,482	—
House Tax	718,514	714,144	4,370	—
Urban Building Tax	175,151	130,227	44,924	—
Liquor Tax	372,094	239,360	132,735	—
Tobacco Tax	770,094	259,727	510,367	—
Mining Tax	208,122	203,101	5,021	—
Customs Tax	4,636,017	4,325,331	310,686	—
Tonnage Tax	91,898	95,552	—	3,654
Other Taxes	31,068	43,885	—	12,817
Stamp Receipts	1,429,936	1,145,658	284,278	—
Receipts from Cultivated Land	1,613,481	1,160,938	452,543	—
Receipts from Government Undertakings } and Properties	17,520,397	14,824,557	2,695,840	—
Receipts from Water-works Undertaking	415,750	330,582	85,168	—
Receipts from Text-Books	28,585	28,357	228	—
Receipts from Printing Office	379,170	362,762	16,408	—
Receipts from Ginseng Monopoly	1,270,300	706,860	563,440	—
Receipts from Salt Manufacture	269,391	255,263	14,128	—
Receipts from Opium Monopoly	128,807	—	128,807	—
Receipts from Weights and Measures	216,570	202,122	14,448	—
Receipts from Forest Products	128,054	108,603	19,451	—
Receipts from Heijō Coal Mine	942,087	924,666	17,421	—
Receipts from Sale of Articles made by } Convicts	198,638	175,701	22,937	—
Receipts from Posts, Telegraphs and } Telephones	3,727,341	3,320,634	406,707	—
Receipts from Railways	9,649,939	8,224,219	1,425,720	—
Receipts from Lumber Undertaking	145,495	156,713	—	11,218
Receipts from Rents	20,270	14,590	5,680	—
Receipts from Sale of Calendar	—	13,485	—	13,485
Miscellaneous Receipts	622,727	489,638	133,089	—
Receipts from Fees	31,678	31,851	—	173
Receipts from State Properties	105,649	49,640	56,009	—
Receipts from Reimbursement and } Forfeits	46,976	35,481	11,495	—
Receipts from Fines and Confiscations	17,220	20,711	—	3,491
Sundry Receipts from Custom House	53,597	53,496	101	—
Other Receipts	367,607	298,459	69,148	—
Extraordinary Revenue	21,688,939	24,319,309	—	2,630,370
Receipts from Sale of Government } Real Estate	475,280	400,000	75,280	—
Receipts from Public Loans	9,440,871	11,414,082	—	1,973,211
Deficit granted from the Imperial Treasury	9,000,000	10,000,000	—	1,000,000
Surplus of the Previous Year transferred	2,772,788	2,506,227	267,561	—
Grand Total	59,412,966	54,426,472	4,986,494	—

TABLE V.—ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURE
FOR FISCAL YEAR 1913 AND 1914.

Expenditure	1914-1915	1913-1914	Comparison	
			Increase	Decrease
Ordinary :—	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Annual Allowance for Prince Li's Household	1,500,000	1,500,000	—	—
Government-General (Staff Office)	3,390,309	2,865,426	524,873	—
Law Courts and Prisons	2,597,375	2,559,039	38,336	—
Police	3,331,495	3,190,137	141,358	—
Local Governments	4,115,540	4,067,842	47,698	—
Schools	344,871	325,697	19,174	—
Custom Houses	590,109	571,673	18,436	—
Model Station	197,144	215,531	18,387	—
Heijō (Pyōng-yang) Coal Station	789,551	789,668	—	117
Central Laboratory	158,067	144,247	13,820	—
Communications	3,599,080	3,337,358	261,722	—
Railway Operation	7,712,235	6,662,252	1,049,983	—
Building and Repairs	330,000	342,415	—	12,415
Miscellaneous Expenses	349,267	236,280	112,987	—
Reimbursement of Loans and Interest to Imperial Treasury	5,201,617	5,079,652	121,965	—
Grant to Government Hospital & Asylum	400,000	400,000	—	—
Reserve Fund	1,000,000	1,000,000	—	—
Total	35,606,660	33,287,227	2,319,433	—
Extraordinary :—				
Encouragement of Industries	244,754	395,481	—	150,727
Native Assistant Gendarmery	1,110,391	1,110,391	—	—
Native Army	144,255	146,154	—	1,897
Land Survey	3,601,443	2,955,852	647,591	—
Subsidies and Grants	3,283,626	2,648,460	635,166	—
Payment for Government Shares in Chosen Bank and Fusan Water-works	780,000	106,975	673,025	—
Building Construction and Repairs	1,393,941	1,269,495	124,446	—
Civil Engineering	3,904,932	3,966,592	—	61,660
Railway Construction and Repairs	8,500,000	8,224,028	275,972	—
Heijō Coal Station, Prospecting Expenses	40,000	40,000	—	—
Investigations	478,304	160,522	317,782	—
Official Inspection Trip Abroad	30,000	30,000	—	—
Readjustment of Registration Books for Land Taxes and Land Rent	46,280	—	46,280	—
Industrial Exhibition Commemorating Five Years Administration	191,680	—	191,680	—
Readjustment of Marine Products Associa- tion	38,000	—	38,000	—
Celebration of Coronation	18,700	—	18,700	—
Lecture Course	—	16,012	—	16,012
Compiling Land Tax Registration Book	—	33,378	—	33,378
Forest Cadastre Readjustment	—	11,711	—	11,711
Relief	—	26,194	—	26,194
Total	23,806,306	21,139,245	2,667,061	—
Grand Total	59,412,966	54,426,472	4,986,494	—

TABLE VI.—TRADE FOR TEN YEARS

(1905—1914)

Year	Exports	Imports	Total	Excess		Gold and Silver		
				Exports	Imports	Export †	Imports	Excess of Exports
1905	7,916,571	32,971,852	40,888,423 Yen	—	25,055,281	5,515,907	1,151,322	4,364,645
1906	8,902,387	30,291,445	39,193,832	—	21,389,058	6,067,552	1,329,642	4,727,910
1907	16,973,574	41,387,540	58,361,114	—	24,413,966	5,547,243	1,992,186	3,555,057
1908	14,113,310	41,025,523	55,138,833	—	26,912,213	5,016,686	3,247,881	1,768,805
1909	16,248,888	36,648,770	52,897,653	—	20,330,882	6,059,349	921,125	6,088,224
1910	19,913,843	39,782,756	59,696,599	—	19,868,913	9,183,676	1,876,120	7,307,556
1911	18,856,955	54,087,682	72,944,637	—	35,280,727	12,857,023	4,739,245	8,117,778
1912	20,985,617	67,115,447	88,101,064	—	49,129,830	10,124,252	1,472,528	8,651,704
1913	30,878,944	71,580,247	102,459,191	—	40,701,303	10,944,013	202,099	10,741,914
1914	34,388,787	63,231,461	97,620,248	—	28,842,674	10,824,515	304,198	10,520,317

TABLE VII.—FOREIGN TRADE, ACCORDING TO COUNTRIES.
(1908—1914)

Country	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	Percentage						
								1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
Japan	Exports . .	10,963,353	12,081,738	15,378,643	13,240,551	15,369,009	25,313,897	77.7	74.4	77.2	70.7	73.2	82.0	83.1
	Imports . .	24,040,465	21,852,245	25,348,085	34,068,434	40,756,013	40,429,055	58.6	59.6	63.7	63.0	60.8	56.5	61.8
	{ Total . . .	35,003,818	33,933,983	40,726,728	47,308,985	56,125,022	65,742,952	63.5	64.2	68.2	65.0	63.8	64.2	69.3
China	Exports . .	2,247,458	3,203,461	3,025,836	3,009,012	4,058,164	4,183,561	15.9	19.7	15.2	16.0	19.4	13.5	13.2
	Imports . .	4,882,246	4,673,209	3,845,274	5,442,443	7,027,454	9,764,567	11.9	12.2	99.7	10.1	10.5	13.6	12.3
	{ Total . . .	7,129,704	7,876,670	6,871,110	8,451,455	11,085,618	13,948,128	12.9	14.5	11.5	11.6	12.6	13.6	12.6
Asiatic Russia . . .	Exports . .	772,772	784,528	1,155,357	1,510,940	1,245,430	1,010,302	65.5	64.8	65.8	68.0	65.9	63.3	63.2
	Imports . .	45,234	44,404	17,970	49,368	73,374	63,972	60.1	60.1	60.0	60.1	60.1	60.1	60.2
	{ Total . . .	818,006	828,932	1,173,327	1,560,308	1,318,804	1,074,274	61.5	61.6	62.0	62.1	61.5	61.0	61.3
Great Britain . . .	Exports . .	5,746	50,126	24,719	1,217	197,742	234,618	60.0	60.3	60.1	60.0	61.0	60.8	60.1
	Imports . .	6,781,715	6,478,224	6,226,524	7,923,505	9,802,015	7,545,411	16.5	17.7	15.7	14.6	14.7	10.5	8.6
	{ Total . . .	6,787,461	6,528,350	6,251,243	7,924,722	9,999,757	7,780,029	12.3	12.3	10.5	10.9	11.4	9.7	0.6
United States . . .	Exports . .	45,106	68,978	304,867	953,344	95,552	89,600	60.3	60.4	61.5	65.1	60.5	60.3	60.3
	Imports . .	4,194,529	2,296,975	3,204,668	4,260,903	6,459,891	7,849,023	10.3	66.5	68.1	67.9	69.6	11.0	69.7
	{ Total . . .	4,239,635	2,465,953	3,509,535	5,214,247	6,555,443	7,938,623	67.7	64.7	65.9	67.2	67.4	67.7	66.4
Other Countries . .	Exports . .	78,875	60,057	24,421	41,891	19,720	46,966	60.5	60.4	60.2	20.0	60.0	60.1	60.1
	Imports . .	1,081,334	1,403,713	1,140,235	2,353,029	2,996,700	5,927,619	62.6	63.9	62.8	4.4	64.3	68.3	67.4
	{ Total . . .	1,160,209	1,463,770	1,164,656	2,394,920	3,016,420	5,974,585	62.1	62.7	61.9	32.0	63.3	65.9	64.8
Grand Total . . .	Exports . .	14,113,310	16,248,888	19,913,843	20,985,617	30,878,944	34,388,787	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Imports . .	41,025,523	36,648,770	58,782,756	67,115,447	71,580,247	63,231,461	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	{ Total . . .	55,138,833	52,897,658	58,696,599	72,944,637	88,101,064	102,459,191	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE VIII.—NUMBER AND TONNAGE OF VESSELS ENTERED.

(1905—1914)

Year	Steamers		Sailing Vessels of European Type		Junks		Total		Percentage of Increase (+) or Decrease (—)
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	
1905	5,244	1,883,051	1,122	64,538	3,583	53,035	9,949	2,000,624	+ 100
1906	5,549	2,661,190	969	54,875	3,756	51,444	10,274	2,767,509	+ 138
1907	5,605	2,965,210	1,121	55,015	4,344	68,446	11,070	3,088,671	+ 154
1908	3,750	2,884,457	828	40,421	3,933	55,420	8,511	2,980,298	— 149
1909	3,803	2,957,085	894	36,203	3,186	40,760	7,883	3,034,048	+ 152
1910	4,169	3,211,250	1,057	43,968	3,099	41,154	8,325	3,296,472	+ 165
1911	4,219	3,464,934	1,793	66,559	3,940	58,524	9,962	3,590,011	+ 179
1912	4,182	3,735,892	1,870	63,058	4,618	89,403	10,670	3,888,353	+ 194
1913	4,187	3,942,119	1,699	59,122	4,094	75,742	9,980	4,076,983	+ 204
1914	4,193	3,910,000	1,821	63,362	3,065	63,279	9,075	4,035,641	— 010

TABLE IX.—NUMBER OF PATIENTS RECEIVED BY
PROVINCIAL CHARITY HOSPITALS.

Name of Hospital	Actual No. of Patients				No. of Visits	Average No. of Visits per Day
	Japanese	Korean	Foreign	Total		
Suigen Charity Hospital . .	3,996	27,711	1	31,708	209,769	574.7
Seishū Charity Hospital . .	3,065	17,091	16	20,172	135,414	371.0
Kōshū Charity Hospital . . (South Chūsei Province)	3,653	22,452	25	26,130	143,126	392.1
Zenshū Charity Hospital . .	7,029	30,021	13	37,063	176,083	482.4
Kōshū Charity Hospital . . (South Zenka Province)	5,028	19,704	11	24,743	151,710	415.6
Saishū Charity Hospital . .	1,329	6,347	4	7,680	52,253	143.1
Taikyū Charity Hospital . .	10,804	17,726	28	28,558	166,569	456.3
Antō Charity Hospital . .	1,132	11,096	—	12,228	73,053	200.1
Shinshū Charity Hospital . .	3,925	24,360	4	28,289	145,956	399.8
Kaishū Charity Hospital . .	4,415	15,182	17	19,614	132,802	363.8
Heijō Charity Hospital . .	12,259	27,969	1	40,229	262,746	719.8
Gishū Charity Hospital . .	3,091	20,236	152	23,479	213,670	585.4
Sozan Charity Hospital . .	430	5,400	25	5,855	31,516	86.3
Shunsen Charity Hospital . .	2,739	19,061	16	21,816	131,718	360.8
Kōryō Charity Hospital . .	1,090	5,592	1	6,683	41,309	113.1
Kankō Charity Hospital . .	4,508	23,166	6	27,680	179,061	490.5
Kyōjō Charity Hospital . .	3,879	11,154	2	15,035	115,772	317.1
Kainei Charity Hospital . .	2,010	5,015	18	7,043	45,599	124.9
Total	74,382	309,284	340	384,006	2,408,126	6,597.6
1912	56,503	173,699	90	230,292	1,540,240	4,473.3
1911	36,556	170,078	20	206,654	1,396,074	3,824.9
1910	10,256	54,825	13	65,094	492,189	—

TABLE X — GENERAL STATISTICS OF SCHOOLS FOR
KOREANS MAINTAINED BY GOVERNMENTS
AND OTHERS.

(At the end of March, each Year.)

Name of School	Year	No. of Schools	No. of Students			No. of Teachers			No. of Classes		
			Male	Female	Total	Japanese	Korean	Total			
Common Schools	1908	Public	50	8,085	130	8,225	63	233	296	212	
		Private	48	2,529	—	2,529	3	80	83	—	
	1909	Public	90	12,049	516	12,595	100	362	462	332	
		Private	44	2,855	—	2,855	5	107	112	—	
	1910	Public	101	13,836	1,146	14,982	123	421	544	404	
		Private	72	5,011	128	5,139	42	162	206	103	
	1911	Public	236	26,224	2,384	28,608	292	791	1,083	756	
		Private	74	4,477	260	4,737	67	145	212	173	
	1912	Public	341	37,948	3,115	41,063	396	1,076	1,472	1,100	
		Private	24	1,774	725	2,499	41	73	114	64	
	1913	Public	366	43,447	3,619	47,066	458	1,138	1,596	1,232	
		Private	20	1,330	442	1,772	37	60	97	59	
Higher Common Schools (High School)	1908	Public	1	158	—	158	5	11	16	6	
		Private	2	248	—	248	13	14	27	8	
	1909	Public	2	227	—	227	16	11	27	9	
		Private	1	58	—	58	3	4	7	2	
	1910	Public	2	795	—	795	43	17	60	24	
		Private	1	66	—	66	3	6	9	3	
	1911	Public	2	777	—	777	47	17	64	22	
		Private	1	74	—	74	4	3	7	4	
	1912	Public	2	910	—	910	50	16	66	26	
		Private	2	166	—	166	7	5	12	6	
	Girls' Higher Common Schools	1910	Public	1	—	175	175	7	5	12	5
			Private	1	—	219	219	7	6	13	7
1911		Public	1	—	126	126	10	3	13	5	
		Private	1	—	84	84	5	4	9	5	
1912		Public	1	—	116	116	15	5	20	5	
		Private	2	—	118	118	11	12	23	9	
1913		Public	1	—	147	147	13	5	18	6	
		Private	2	—	137	137	14	10	24	9	
Industrial Schools	1908	Public	15	916	—	916	56	28	84	22	
		Private	5	250	—	250	18	11	29	12	
	1909	Public	4	145	—	145	8	5	13	9	
		Private	17	1,073	—	1,073	73	29	102	34	
	1910	Public	1	107	—	107	5	2	7	3	
		Private	16	1,000	—	1,000	60	25	85	33	
	1911	Public	1	132	—	132	6	1	7	3	
		Private	16	1,092	—	1,092	72	22	94	34	
Special School (Law School)	1908	Public	1	115	—	115	9	1	10	3	
		Private	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1909	Public	1	121	—	121	6	4	10	3	
		Private	1	138	—	138	10	11	21	4	
	1910	Public	1	116	—	116	11	12	23	4	
		Private	1	64	—	64	21	2	23	3	
	1911	Public	1	67	—	67	15	1	16	3	
		Private	1	113	—	113	16	1	17	3	
Total	1908	Public	56	8,974	130	9,104	92	280	368	246	
		Private	48	2,529	—	2,529	—	80	80	—	
	1909	Public	100	13,215	708	13,923	152	428	580	376	
		Private	48	3,007	—	3,007	20	122	142	—	
	1910	Public	128	15,774	1,321	17,095	241	511	748	483	
		Private	79	5,319	347	5,666	70	184	254	124	
	1911	Public	257	28,156	2,510	30,666	439	842	1,281	822	
		Private	77	4,650	344	4,994	80	157	237	184	
	1912	Public	361	39,789	3,231	43,023	533	1,124	1,657	1,163	
		Private	28	1,980	843	2,823	62	89	151	80	
	1913	Public	386	45,562	3,766	49,328	609	1,182	1,791	1,301	
		Private	25	1,611	579	2,190	57	76	143	77	

TABLE XI.—SCHOOLS MAINTAINED FOR JAPANESE.

(At the end of March, each Year.)

Description	Fiscal Year	No. of Schools	Number of Students			No. of Teachers	No. of Classes
			Male	Female	Total		
Elementary Schools	1908	79	5,321	4,612	9,933	288	250
	1909	102	6,712	5,918	12,630	363	321
	1910	128	8,347	7,162	15,509	455	382
	1911	176	10,179	8,919	19,098	578	497
	1912	199	11,630	10,252	21,881	691	584
	1913	250	13,359	11,556	24,915	826	684
Middle School	1908	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1909	1	154	—	154	8	3
	1910	1	205	—	205	21	5
	1911	1	346	—	346	28	9
	1912	1	456	—	456	34	12
	1913	2	626	—	626	46	15
Girls' High Schools	1908	4	—	295	295	39	13
	1909	3	—	397	397	37	14
	1910	3	—	515	515	41	17
	1911	3	—	625	625	44	21
	1912	3	—	738	738	48	22
	1913	6	—	916	916	60	28
Commercial Schools	1908	1	84	—	84	10	4
	1909	2	143	—	143	20	8
	1910	2	170	—	170	16	7
	1911	3	313	—	313	30	13
	1912	4	352	—	352	34	14
	1913	6	380	—	380	44	15
Other Schools	1908	1	28	—	28	17	1
	1909	1	30	—	30	20	1
	1910	6	225	34	259	40	16
	1911	4	233	58	251	35	13
	1912	7	326	102	428	47	24
	1913	9	354	188	542	54	29
Kindergarten	1908	6	270	263	533	14	13
	1909	7	271	244	515	21	13
	1910	9	305	301	606	19	18
	1911	8	304	310	614	17	17
	1912	9	371	306	677	20	19
	1913	11	409	385	794	24	21
Total	1908	91	5,703	5,170	10,873	368	281
	1909	115	7,310	6,559	13,869	469	380
	1910	149	9,252	8,012	17,264	592	446
	1911	195	11,375	9,912	21,287	732	570
	1912	224	13,135	11,398	24,532	874	675
	1913	283	15,128	13,045	28,173	1,054	792

17

P.
(Gest)
DS901
A4
1913-14

JAN 6 1989

